INSURANCE
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL. XXI NO. 220 BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

Out Of The Gloaming

Has the Civil Disobedience movement exhausted itself? Pundit Jawaharlal was asked. In a painfully surprised tone, he said it was a continuous whole, and cannot exhaust itself. And how can it when there are 35 crores in the country!

* * * *

Even if ten persons resort to C. D. daily throughout India, the process can go on indefinitely—we need not go to light years to count the period—and then one of Sir Harry Haig's successors will be bound to give in.

* * * *

The greatest strength of India lies in her man power and that must be used to the fullest advantage. If faith can move mountains, 35 crores ought to move the British Government, with all their faith put in.

* * * *

The Pundit was very biting about those newspapers which tell the truth—it was a sort of "lese majeste" which ought not to be tolerated. If the whole Indian Press says it—well it lives in an atmosphere of its own, conjured up by facts, hard and every day which the Pundit prefers to ignore.

* * * *

Only the Congress bureaucracy knows the real mind of the people, because it is not in touch with humbler mortals. It might appear to be a paradox—but our leaders live in a world of their own,—a world of leaders and not followers.

* * * *

Of course the Pundit can't peep into the future, as he says. But we should be quite content, if he would open his eyes and take a peep into the present.

* * * *

The Pundit is a last-ditcher, like our friends Churchill and Lloyd, for he will go on fighting, without truce or settlement to the glorious end of a glorious movement.

* * * *

The London correspondent of the "Times of India" fears that the effect of the Burge murder will be felt adversely on the constitutional advance and will be "used with deadly effect." No more murders, please. India is tired of them.

* * * *

But he prescribes a patent remedy. "The only palliative is an outpouring of horror from the whole community, without reservation of the shadow of excuse." As the community has done this from Cape Comorin to Simla, from Chittagong to Karachi, Swaraj should descend on India.

* * * *

Bori Bunder says that last Saturday's issue was a phenomental success and contained 75 pages of news and 77 pages of advertisements. We hope the Princes are included in those 77 pages, otherwise they may easily raise a question in the Princes Chamber.

* * * *

Owing to the promise of Federation we can't afford to offend or neglect these Princes and their great doings. They don't object to advertise themselves in the Anglo-Indian Press, but they hate their doings being advertised by Nationalist Press.

* * * *

Mr. N. M. Joshi complained in the Assembly that the States people "cannot hold a meeting to ventilate their grievances, they cannot hold a conference to ventilate their grievances." Really we have no patience with Mr. Joshi; doesn't he know that they have no grievances at all? It is enough to look at the bejewelled Princes riding the elephant as in a circus—and all grievances disappear!

* * * *

The surgeon's wife picked up the book her husband had just laid down.

"John," she said, "why have you ripped out the back part of this new book?"

He looked astounded at her.

"Oh, my dear," he sighed, "it was entitled 'appendix,' and I took it out quite without thinking."

FRESH CHARTER FOR MIDNAPORE MAGISTRATE

STAMPING OUT TERRORISM

Citizens May Be Asked To Remain In Houses!

POWERS UNDER SUPPRESSION OF OUTRAGES ACT

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

A Gazette Extraordinary published this evening implements measures announced in the communique of 16th September to be enforced in Midnapore District from 18th September under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act.

The provisions empower the District Magistrate to direct the inhabitants of any area to remain for a specified *period not exceeding a month within the houses in which* they normally reside and to prohibit travelling by a particular route or forms of transport.

It is further announced that none should wear the *garb of any community or sex other than his own unless it* habitually done in the normal course of profession or occupation.

Contravention of orders is punishable with imprisonment extending up to six months or fine or both.—A.P.

Ahmedabad Millowners Confer With Gandhiji

Mahatma's Blood Pressure Continues To Be High & He Takes Naturopathic Treatment From Dr. Dinshah Mehta

Dr. Dinshaw Mehta of Poona examined Gandhiji on Monday evening. He found blood-pressure very high, and gave Mahatmaji naturopathic treatment including massage.

PROMINENT VISITORS.

Among the prominent visitors in the evening were: Mr A. Ranga Swami Iyengar and Mr. J. K. Mehta of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Gandhiji had his usual prayer in the evening at 7 on the terrace, when Mr. Uday Shankar and Madame Simky were present.

AHMEDABAD DEPUTATION.

A deputation of the Ahmedabad Millowners, led by Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Mr. R Mehta, held consultations with Gandhiji, it is understood, in connection with the mill dispute, when Mr. Nanda of the Ahmedabad Labour Union was also present.

GANDHIJI GRANTS INTERVIEWS

EARLIER

After breaking his silence at 11-30 on Monday morning Mahatma Gandhi commenced another busy day by granting interviews to Congress workers. A party of workers from Gujerat met Gandhiji at Mani Bhuvan and discussed with him the question of pushing forward the Khadar and Harijan uplift work.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas of Bombay who holds the view that a meeting of the A. I. C. C. should be convened, and that Congress should adopt a new and practical programme to meet the present situation, also saw Gandhiji at Mani Bhuvan on Monday afternoon.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar of Madras who, it appears, has also been urging upon Gandhiji for a change of programme will resume his talks at Mani Bhuvan at 3 p.m.

Dr. Purshottam Patel and Dr. Gilder who examined the Mahatma in the morning found his condition quite satisfactory but

STOP PRESS

THE REST WINS.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The match between the Champion County and The Rest, which commenced on Friday, resulted in a win for The Rest by an innings and 23 runs.

Scores:—

County Champions Yorkshire:—262 and 240 (Leyland 67).

The Rest 465 for 6 declared (Wyatt 136 not out).

Wyatt played an attractive innings. In a stay of 235 minutes at the wickets, he hit one fiver and 16 four's.—Reuter's Special.

NEWCASTLE BEATEN.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

In the first Division of the Football League, Blackburn beat Newcastle by 3 goals to 2.—Reuter's Special.

DISMISSED G. S. M. STUDENT

Medical Relief Committee Decide For Enquiry

COMMISSIONER TO REPORT IN 15 DAYS

Majority Vote Down Attempt To Pursue Hush-Hush Methods.

A resolution calling upon the Municipal Commissioner to inquire into and report, within a fortnight, the circumstances leading to the dismissal of a student of the G.S.M. College for his alleged misconduct in communicating to the "Bombay Chronicle" incidents published under the caption of "K.E.M. Hospital Mystery," was passed at a meeting of the Medical Relief Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday. Mr. Sohrab P. Mehta presided.

Dr. Mrs. Malini Sukhtankar, who had tabled the resolution being absent, the same was moved by Dr. Cursetji.

The meeting was not open to the Press but it is understood that with the exception of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and another, the Committee as a whole was in favour of an inquiry that may lead to further enlightenment in regard to the matter.

It appears that Dr. Deshmukh took the role of an apologist for the Dean of the K.E.M. Hospital and asked whether it was in order for the Committee to call for an inquiry into purely administrative matters and not matters of policy. He is also reported to have said that the Commissioner had already given satisfactory replies to questions raised by a City Father in the Corporation and, therefore, the matter did not call for an inquiry and report.

The Chairman, however, held that the resolution was quite in order.

On being put to vote the resolution was carried, seven members voting for and two against it.

GOLD AT ITS HIGHEST

131 Shillings & 9 Pence Per Ounce

(SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Gold reached the highest price of 131 shillings 9 pence per ounce in London based on franc 80.18 and premium eight pence per ounce.

Franc since appreciated to 80.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Fine Gold Reaches New High Level

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Monday 11 p.m.

Gilt-edged securities opened steady in the London Stock Exchange but later on ruled quiet. 3 1/2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan opened at £86 1/4 and later on was quoted £86.

Fine gold reached a new high level to-day in London and prices were fixed at 131 shillings 9d.

ORDERS IN RAJA'S CASE TO-MORROW

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate has posted the case against H D Raja, President of the Free Thinkers' Association against whom police have instituted security proceedings for September 20 for orders.—A.P.

NETHERLANDS BANK.

(Special Cable).

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 18.

The Netherlands Bank lowered the discount rate from 3 to 2-1/2 per cent.

NO TRANSFER FOR ADEN

Assembly Protest Against Govt.'s Proposal

DR. ZIAUDDIN'S AMENDMENT CARRIED

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Two days' debate on Aden ended this afternoon after 20 non-official elected members had spoken.

Mr. Bhupat Singh having withdrawn his motion, Dr. Ziauddin's resolution was carried. The resolution read:—

"While recording their emphatic protest against the complete transfer to the Colonial Office of Aden Settlement which has for about a century been an integral part of British Indian Administration, the Assembly requests the Governor-General-in-Council to convey to His Majesty's Government the strong desire of the people of India that the proposed transfer should not take place."

Government members remained neutral and none challenged a division.—A.P.

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Non-official attendance was strikingly thin, when the Legislative Assembly met to-day to dispose of the remaining items on the Agenda.

Question time was brief.

Answering a question of Mr. Murtaza regarding the prosecution of Maulana Ismail Ghuznavi for making false allegations of ill-treatment of Haj pilgrims by the Bombay Police, Sir Harry Haig said that Mr. Ghuznavi made a specific allegation against the Deputy Commissioner, who applied tion had been taken against him. under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code. Permission had been granted by the Bombay Government in accordance with Rule 24 of Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

MALAVIYA AND CALCUTTA POLICE.

The question then drew attention to the allegations made by Pandit Malaviya against the Calcutta Police, but said that no action had been taken against him.

The Home Member referred him to the answers already given on this point.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh asked whether the matter regarding the allegations of Mr. Ghuznavi was placed before the Haj Committee.

Mr. Bajpai replied in the negative.

Sir Harry Haig then added that he did not think that there was any necessity for the Bombay Government to take any further action.

BANK BILL COMMITTEE.

On a motion of the Finance Member the names of 14 members nominated to serve on the Joint Select Committee, on the Reserve Bank Bill and the Imperial Bank Bill were agreed to.

Sir George Schuster answering Mr. Sarma said that the Committee itself would consider the question of appointment of experts.

ADEN DEBATE.

The Aden debate was then continued. Mr. B.V. Jadhav, being the first speaker.

Mr. Jadhav opposing the transfer of Aden said that a mixed meeting of the Arabs and Indians in Aden had protested against the transfer. Mr. Jadhav gave numerous figures showing Indian investment in Aden and insisted on reimbursement if Aden was to be handed over to His Majesty's Government. He held that the military expenditure was diminishing and time would come when Aden would be self-paying.

FINANCIAL ASPECT.

Sir George Schuster intervened in the debate with a view to give facts about the financial aspect of the question. It was not proper to go a century back to calculate all the money spent and add compound interest at 4-1/2 per cent. Then again the value of India's trade depended largely upon the protection of the British Navy, whose burden the British taxpayer had borne. Such naval expen-

(Continued on Page 8.)

Military Diehards Find Champion

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The "remarkable statement of eight Generals disposes of Mr. Baldwin's argument that we shall be unable to hold India unless the White Paper reforms are forwarded" declared Sir Henry Page-Croft in the course of a speech at Bournemouth.

No section of British opinion was not prepared to go forward; their objection was to the proposals of the Government outlined in the White Paper.

Sir H. Page-Croft characterized as immoral the endeavour to cajole Princes into entering the Federal system under which they would eventually be completely outvoted and overwhelmed by the vast population of India.—Reuter.

(Statement referred to appears on page 12).

EX-FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER DEAD

PARIS, Sept. 18.

Stephan Pichon, the famous Foreign Minister in the darkest days of the Great War and after the Armistice, died to-day, aged 76.

Pichon was a great friend of Clemenceau's and he first took office in the Clemenceau's Cabinet in 1906 to 1909 and again in 1917 to 1920.

His stirring speeches put heart into the dispirited Chamber during the black weeks of 1917.—Reuter's Special.

DISARMAMENT GULF WIDENS

Divergences Over Powers Of Proposed Permanent Commission

"SITUATION TENSER"

Revelations at British & French Statesmen's Talks over Arms Control

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The momentous preliminary talks with the object of discovering compromise on the crucial differences on Disarmament before the General Commission reassembles at Geneva on the 16th October were held both in London and Paris to-day.

Mr. Norman Davis breakfasted with Mr. MacDonald at Downing Street at an early hour, viz., 8 a.m. to discuss the subject before the former took the morning boat-train for Paris where he will confer with French Statesmen.

At 11 a.m Lord Tyrrell, Mr. Eden, Major Cadogan and Sir Maurice Hankey met M. Paul Boncour at Quai D'Orsay to wrestle with the situation.

M. Daladier will join in the afternoon.

Mr. Arthur Henderson also left London for Paris to take hand in the conversations after which he will leave for Geneva.

Interviewed by Reuter before departure he recognised that the situation had become tenser.

WIDE DIVERGENCE

Paris.—Wide divergence over the powers of the proposed permanent Commission for control of armaments were revealed at the morning's meeting of British and French statesmen although M. Paul Boncour declared that there had been some rapprochement of views.

It is feared that no definite advance is likely before Mr. Eden departs for Rome to-morrow.—Reuter.

BESANT'S HEALTH

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

Enquiries regarding Dr. Besant's health show that in the last four weeks her strength has greatly diminished.

She is confined to bed and taking of nourishment has become difficult. She does not suffer from any pain.—A. P.

YOGA OF KHADI

Preserves Life Of Home & Rebuilds Corporate Life Of Village

"He who spins before the poor, inviting them to do likewise, serves God as no one else does."

"The work of spinning, therefore, for such is the greatest prayer, the greatest worship, the greatest sacrifice. A prayerful heart is the vehicle, and the service makes the heart prayerful. Those Hindus who, in this age serve the Untouchables from a full heart, they truly pray; those who spin prayerfully for the poor and the needy, they truly pray."

BOND OF UNION.

"Perhaps its spiritual and moral value is even greater. It is a bond of union between rich and poor, Hindu and Moslem, Parsi and Christian. It is a pledge of simplicity, a challenge to sacrifice, an unfailing discipline of the character. It has the power of preserving the life of the home, and of rebuilding the corporate life of the village."

"The Yoga of Khadi is the pivotal doctrine of the Mahatma's philosophy of Universal Love."

—FATHER ELWIN.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Two Smart Young Ladies, to act as Sales Girls. Apply Box No. 1245 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for a Life Insurance Office a B.Com. (Actuary) or those who have passed at least 2 parts of the Actuarial Examination. Please apply stating qualifications, experience and salary required to Box No. 1246 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted A Fully Qualified Matron, Gujarati knowing, B. P. N. A. and registered. Pay Rs. 150-10-200 P.M. with free quarters plus an allowance of Rs. 25 P.M. Applicants having served at least for five years as Sister in charge of an hospital and capable of imparting instructions to Probationers need apply with testimonials to the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Dispensary Committee, Ahmedabad. (7258).

Guaranteed monthly salary Rs. 125. Wanted immediately District Managers throughout India for our most up-to-date, lucrative scheme. Liberal commission over and above guaranteed salary. Influential persons of either sex may apply at once with four 1 anna stamps for the relative booklets and literature to M. T. P. Ltd., 7|90, Wallajah Road, Madras. (1240).

Wanted Few Divisional Superintendents on Rs. 250 including T.A. to supervise and take charge of a show-room for our renowned 'B. Crown' Tea. Extra Godown rent and peon's wages allowed. Deposit of Rs. 350 against goods essential. Apply to: Finance Regulating Corporation, 24, Strand Road, Calcutta.

1214

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted students, admissions for "the Physician and Surgeon's Certificate" Course close on 30th. Correspondence degrees also. Prospectus free. Madras National Medical College, Conjeeveram. (1216).

Intermediate 1934, Last date of sending forms positively 23rd September. Apply sharp. General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Top Floor, Kalbadevi. (1248).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted—Experienced Mechanical Engineers immediately (Gin-presses). Apply Royal Service Agency, 369-371, Hornby Road, Nanabhai Lane, 2nd Floor (Unemployed properly assisted.) (1250).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

100,000 Clients tried, Miraculous Foretelling. Testimonials highest. Annual Reading Re. 1. 5 Years' Rs. 2|8. State Birth particulars or writing time. Kallinga Astrological Bureau, Vizianagram. (7223)

92. UNDERTAKERS.

Dyeing Bleaching and Finishing work by contract system for yarn, cloth, loose cotton etc., at very lowest rates, 30 years standing experience in line. Save your colour investments by taking our advices and fixing contract terms. We also test and match all shades and samples, of cloth, yarn and dyes. Address:—S. D. Billimoria & Sons., Sardar Mansion, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. (1250).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale a Secondhand Electric Lift by Etchells, Congdon & Muir, Ltd., for 3 persons, total height 50 feet, serving 4 landings, with all gates, erections and girders supports, complete, little used, in fair condition. Apply S. F. B. Tyabji & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25773. (7261).

For Sale.—(1) The "Reliance" Wharfedale, Double Demy Printing Machine. Secondhand in good working order. Made by Fieldhouse, Crossfield & Co., Otley Rs. 3,000|- or near offer. (2) Dawson, Otley, printing machine, Single Demy Size, Second hand in working order Rs. 800|- or near Offer. The Anjuman Taraqqi, Urdu, Aurangabad (Deccan). (1241).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs 7-8-0
2nd insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
[illegible]	Rs 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Public Notices

The Tata Iron & Steel Company, Limited

JAMSHEDPUR, TATANAGAR, B. N. RAILWAY

THE JAMSHEDPUR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Session 1933-1934.

The Tata Iron & Steel Company are prepared to consider applications for admission to the Jamshedpur Technical Institute, from Indians who wish to take up a career at the Company's Works at Jamshedpur and who possess the following qualification:—

CLASS B.

A degree in Metallurgy or Engineering or Science of a recognised Indian or Foreign University, Technical Institute or College.

The age of any candidate on December 31st 1933, must not exceed:—

(1) Indian or Foreign Engineering graduates ..... 24 years.
(2) Science graduates 22 years.

Students will be given a two years theoretical and Works training at Jamshedpur.

Further details regarding pay during the training period and employment on its completion etc., are set down in the prospectus which can be had free on application.

Intending candidates should apply to the Superintendent of Training, Jamshedpur Technical Institute, Via Tatanagar, B. N. Railway.

No application will be considered after October 31st 1933.

J. L. KEENAN,
General Manager.
The Tata Iron & Steel Company, Limited.
Jamshedpur, 11th September, 1933.

7259

NOTICE

WE HEREBY INFORM all our constituents that Messrs. J. C. Thakkar and Co., Richey Road, near Balahanuman, Ahmedabad, have ceased to be our agents and representatives from 1st September 1933. All correspondence, communications, etc., should, therefore, be directly addressed to our Sub-Branch Office, near Central Telegraph Office, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, or to this office direct. All dues to the Society should please be paid into the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Ahmedabad to the credit of our Society or to the Sub-Branch office, Ahmedabad or remitted to this office.

S. C. MAJUMDAR,
Manager, Bombay Branch,
Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.,
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

7207

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.

Suit No. 665/22766 of 1932.

H. JAGMOHANDAS AND CO. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

DADAJI P. PATIL ... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated 7th August, 1933, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of Plaintiffs all the right, title and interest of Defendant in the property, situate at Khotachi Wadi in Bombay, admeasuring 137 and 2/3 square yards bearing Collector's New No. 1579, New Survey No. 7794, Cadastral Survey No 547 of Girgaum Division and D Ward No. 1098, Street No. 45.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 9th day of October, 1933, lodge in my Office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1933.

R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.

7260

COMING SHORTLY! COMING SHORTLY!

S. R. MEHTA *presents* AMAR MOVIETONE LIMITED, DELHI'S Super Production

'INTIKAM'

ALIAS

'MUHABAT-KI-MAR'

Most Thrilling Comic with Beautiful Locations

Starring:—

SULTANA (Bul-bul-Hind), JAGDISH, B.A., M. ISMAIL.

WATCH FOR THE *OPENING DATE IN YOUR FAVOURITE THEATRE.* GLOBE

BEHOLD! SHE IS COMING!

MINERVA

The Patroness of

FINE ARTS AND MUSIC!

You will be really delighted to take her Darshan!

But When & Where?

Watch For To-morrow's ANNOUNCEMENT

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Calcutta Maru	5339	18 Sep	27 Sep
Malacca Maru	5374	30 Sep	10 Oc
Bengal Maru	5396	'8 Oct	28 Oct
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Oct	10 Nov.

*Passenger steamer with excelle accommodation and services £50 Return

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Suwa Maru	1070*	4 Oct
Fushimi Maru	11000	17 Oct
Hakozaki Maru	10500	30 Oct

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10500	27 Sept
Katori Maru	10000	12 Oct

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	18 Oct
Asama Maru	17000	1 Nov

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	21 Oct
Hiye Maru	11600	11 Nov.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK! LAST 4 DAYS!

The CARLTON TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Special Matinees on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 3-30 p.m.

Half rates for school-children in the matinee shows.

NOEL COWARD'S

"CAVALCADE"

NEXT CHANGE — FOX SUPER MUSICAL "I LOVED YOU WEDNESDAY"

BEAUTY IS BOON

The constant use of our "French Beauty Cream", a scientific invention: removes all wrinkles, ugly stains, scars, pimples, pox dips and other spots from the skin and renders it delicate, tender and velvetine. It wards off prickly heat, roughness, etc., and ensures a never fading beauty, and an ever charming face. A trial will convince you.

Price each bottle Rs. 1|- only. Postage extra.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "Destroyer" that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in three minutes. "destroyer" completely extracts the hair roots thus preventing further growth. "Destroyer" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as child's. It has no harmful effect. causes no irritation.

Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 2|- only. Postage extra.

N.B. Beware of fraudulent immitations

Note—We guarantee to refund the money in full if proved otherwise.

Manager: THE GULZAR TRADING AGENCY, Post Box No. 72, Lahore.

Public Notices

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy, numbered 217896 for Rs. 2,000 on the life of Mr. Sitaram Govind Satardekar, Mahim, (Bombay). a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

D. FORREST,
Ag. Manager.

Bombay, 19th Sept., 1933.

(1247).

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST of MADHAVDAS DEVIDAS, deceased, in the valuable immovable property at Ambivali near Andheri Opp. Curmali Ebrahim Khoja Sanatorium on Saturday the 23rd September 1933 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the property under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2284 of 1931 (Harjiwan Manohar and others vjs. Bhagwandas Pranjiwan) and pursuant to the powers contained in the Consent Decree in the said suit dated the 15th December, 1932.

LOT NO. 1.

ALL THAT piece of land admeasuring about 5203 sq. yds. situate at Ambivali near Andheri opp. Curmali Ebrahim Khoja Sanatorium in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra bearing Entry Nos. 618, 638 and portion of Survey Nos. 113-114, New Nos. 122 (1) Hisa No. 2, 105 (1) Hisa No. 5.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

COTTON

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on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 30, 1989
Muslim: Jama-dil-Aval 28, 1352.
Parsi: Farvandin 13, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 39m
Hightide: 11-40 23-51.
Lowtide: 5-10 17-46.

PHASES OF THE MOON: New Moon 19th September 11h. 1m p.m. Last Quarter 12th September 3h. 0m. a.m.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 20.

Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p.m.

SWASTIK LEAGUE: The five-mile running race which is to be held on 24th September under the auspices of the above League shall be held on that day at 6 a.m. (S. T.) and not at 6 p.m, as announced.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' SOCIAL LEAGUE: A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Students' Social League will be held to-day (Tuesday) at Arya Bhuvan Sandhurst Road, at 7 p.m. (S. T.)

KALBADEVI ARYA SAMAJ: Swami Anandbhikshu and Raisaheb Gangaram workers of Arya Samaj and Hindu Sabha Delhi: will deliver lectures to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. in the Kalbadevi Arya Samaj.

CHINCHPOKALI ARYA SAMAJ: Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale will conduct the Geeta Class to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. in the Reading Room of Bharatiya Tarun Sangh, Bawla Bldgs., Kalachowki Road, Chinchpokali. Havan and Sandhya will be performed first.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEFAGUE: The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. Socrates Noronha will deliver a lecture on "Social Hygiene".

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY: Mr. Harjivan K. Mehta of Kathiawar will lecture in English at the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpaty) to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the subject of "The Ways of Service".

LECTURE BY MR. B. C. DURANT: Under the auspices of the Land Manager's Staff Union Mr. B. C. Durant will deliver a Lecture on "Money And Its Price" at the B. P. T. Institute Hall, Thackersey House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS: The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 7th instant, arrived at Aden at 3 a.m. on the 17th idem and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 21st instant.

The "Rawalpindi" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at midnight the same day.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 11 p.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 4 a.m. the following day.

Clan Line Steamer "Clanmacpherson" arrived at London on the evening of the 15th instant.

Steamer "Clanmacphee" left Suez on the morning of Saturday September 16.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Calcutta Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 16th inst., and is due to arrive here on Wednesday the 20th September at 11-0 a.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE: "The Crime Of The Century". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Devil-May-Care". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Cavalcade" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Don Quixote". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Summer Lightning". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD: "Jungle Mystery". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Noor-e-Iman". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Kurukshetra". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR: "Sinhgad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 p.m. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
1-00 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Selection of Indian Music.
1-30 p.m. Selection of European Music.
2-00 p.m. A relay from the Rotary Club.
4-30 p.m. Ladies' Hour: Talk by Miss Bachubai Wagle on "Health and how to maintain and improve it"—in Marathi.
5-00 p.m. Fashion Talk by Beth.
5-30 p.m. All-India Rugger Tournament: Running Commentary by Major A. G. Kenchington. Relayed from the Cooperage.
7-00 p.m. European Programme. Book Talk by The Bookman.
7-10 p.m. Sponsored Programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co. Ltd.
8-00 p.m. Cotton Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
8-45 p.m. European Prorgamme Weather Report and News Bulletin.

INDIAN PROGRAMME

9-00 p.m. News in Hindi: New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
9-10 p.m. Popular Songs. Bai Sunderabai with Majid Khan, Sarangi.
11-00 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. Omni-directional broadcast.
7-00 Time Signal from Big Ben, News Bulletin.
7-15 Ernest Parsons and his Orchestra.
7-30 Light Orchestral Concert.
8-15 Variety programme.
8-45 Time Signal from Greenwich. Fishermen at Work, a talk by Taffrail.
9-00 Scottish Studio Orchestra.
9-45 B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 Programme of Marches.
10-45 News Bulletin.

THE GATHA SOCIETY: A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort). Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ushtavaiti, Chapter II (Yasna Ha 44) strophes 12 and 13.

POSTAL NOTICES: Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Alavi" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-0 p.m. on Tuesday the 19th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Straits and Japan per s.s. "Atlas Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 19th inst.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Rawalpindi" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 21st inst.

SPECIAL REQUEST PROGRAMME!

FOR 4 DAYS ONLY THE CAPITOL TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

METRO-GOLDWYN MAYER'S

MUSICAL ROMANCE
DEVIL — MAY — CARE

WITH

RAMON NOVARRO

HEAR HIM SING ON GORGEOUS SONG AFTER ANOTHER. SEE HIM FIGHT HIS WAY, EVER DEBONAIR, TO A LOVELY LADY'S HEART.

OPENING SHORTLY THE REGAL THE THEATRE MAGNIFICENT

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

To Be Held At Bellary In December Next

Under the auspices of the Akhila Karnataka Swadeshi Sabhait is proposed to hold an All-India Swadeshi Exhibition in the last week of this December at Bellary. Being situated on the borders of Andhra, Karnataka, Mysore and Hyderabad, the Bellary district has a special attraction for the people of these provinces.

Bellary is an emporium of trade. Mill cloth comes from various parts of India and other countries and goes to a number of places of the neighbouring provinces. It has a number of ginning factories, cotton presses, and oil mills. Adoni, Hospet, Kottur, Rayadrug and Harpanahalli are some of the important trade centres in the District.

It is the most important place in the Ceded Districts. During the last twelve years owing to the sustained work of many self-sacrificing men there has been a remarkable awakening among the masses. But no serious efforts been made to satisfy the craving for Swadeshi on a large scale. There has not been a single large Exhibition in this district during the last ten years.

The organisers have already secured the support of all prominent men of the district, and therefore they are in a position to say with confidence that the Exhibition will be a complete success. The holding of an All-India Swadeshi Exhibition by which the manufacturers, dealers, and the consumers can be brought together is a powerful and effective method to encourage Swadeshi. The dealers and consumers know what Swadeshi articles are being produced in the country and the manufacturers learn to make their articles attractive both from the standpoint of quality and prices and have a unique opportunity to advertise their goods to the best advantage. The organesers appeal to the public to make the exhibition a success by subscribing liberally for the expenses of the arrangements and by bringing genuine Swadeshi wares for the exhibition. Mr. R. S. Hukkerikar, B. A., LL. B., one of the Secretaries of the Exhibition, is now in Bombay in connection with the exhibition interviewing Swadeshi manufacturers and other likely exhibitions and enlisting help for the exhibition.

A spacious enclosure has been secured at Bellary for erecting the stalls. The boarding and the lodging arrangements of the stall-keepers will be made in the same compound.

At present it is proposed to keep the exhibition open for ten days but the period may be prolonged for some more days if the stall keepers find it to their advantage. For particulars regarding stalls rent, boarding etc., enquiries should be addressed to the Secretaries All-India Swadeshi exhibition Bellary.

KARNATAK SWADESHI DIRECTORY

Sjt. Hukerikar had published a Swadeshi Directory in Canarese in December 1931. He wanted to publish it again in 1932. But owing to the unexpected political up-heaval, he was imprisoned and could not do so. Now he intends to make it an annual and give all the commercial and trade information during the year besides the list of Swadeshi manufacturers. This year's Directory will be out in coming December.

The Directory will contain about 150 pages of Demy Octavo size printed on swadeshi glazed paper. The Directory will be in Canarese and priced at annas six only so that it may go into the hands of even the poor. The Directory will be published under the auspices of the Akhila Karnatak Swadeshi Sabha.

KHADI NOTES WORTH RS. 9368

Sales On First Day Of Gandhi Jayanti

The Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the A. I. S. A. writes: The Bombay office of the All-India Spinners' Association received Rs. 9368/ being the proceeds of Khadi-Hundies on 16th inst. the first day of Gandhi Jayanti day. This figure includes the amounts received at the following places:—

Share Bazar	Rs. 1693/
Lawyers	Rs. 1601/

The canvassing at both these places was only for short periods and has to be continued.

DOROTHY JORDAN *and* RAMON NOVARRO *in* "DEVIL-MAY-CARE"

Showing to-night and the next three nights at the Capitol.

NEW SHOW AT CAPITOL

Popular Musical Comedy "Devils-May-Care" To Be Screened For Four Days

In response to a special request received by the Management, the Capitol will be screening from to-day for four days only the popular musical romance, "Devil May Care," starring Ramon Novarro with Dorothy Jordan.

Novarro's singing voice is lovely and "charming," is not the least delightful of the half a dozen songs which were written for him by Herbert Stothart, the co-composer of "Rose Marie."

A story of adventure, romance and comedy in the period intervening between the exile of Napoleon to Elba, and his return to France, gives Novarro an excellent opportunity to display the sure and deft dramatic touch which is his. He is supported by the very pretty and capably young star Dorothy Jordan, of musical comedy fame. Other players who do well-balanced work include John Miljan and Marion Harris. Sidney Franklin's direction is characterised by deft surety. It is an M.-G.-M. picture which should not be missed and is worth seeing again and again.

CHARGES OF CHEATING AND FORGERY

Two Goan Clerks Released On Bail

An application to release on bail, Joachim Alphonso and Leo M. Dias, the two Goan clerks, charged in respect of offences of cheating, forgery, using as genuine forged documents and theft of Rs. 13,000, was made before Mr. Oscar, H. Brown Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Monday.

The accused were employed as clerks in an Advocate's office in Bombay. They are alleged to have stolen some cheque leaves from a cheque book belonging to Mr. P. N. Godinho and filling the body of the cheques for various amounts totalling to Rs. 13,000, cashed them at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China Ltd. The Police recovered about Rs. 9,000 including the Rs. 4,000 seized on a search warrant from the Lloyds Bank Ltd.

As the accused are not likely to stand their trial at the ensuing criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Bhesania applied for their release on bail.

The Magistrate passed orders releasing Joachim Alphonso on a bail of Rs. 2,000 cash and two sureties in like amount and Leo, M. Dias on a bail of Rs. 750 cash and two sureties in like amount.

BOMBAY TENANTS' LEAGUE:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' League, a public meeting of the Tenants of the City will be held at Chowpatty Sands on Sunday the 24th September at 6 p.m. when Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

The following speakers will address the meeting:—

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Mahomed Irfan, Miss Maniben Kara, Messrs. S. H. Jhabwala, P. D. Kesaria, Sitaram J. Sharma, F. J. Ginwala, Solicitor, Sardar Jamiat Singh, V. B. Karnik, Lakhia, Solicitor, Abdur Rahman Mitha, A. N. Shetty, R. D. Baliwala, Safdar Ali Beg, M. K. Tarapore, Mahomed Ibrahim. Special accommodation will be made for Ladies.

FOUND DEAD IN GARAGE

Motor Cleaner's Alleged Fight With Driver And Its Sequel

The death, under tragic circumstances, is reported of Baboo Govind, a motor-cleaner, who as a result of a fight overnight, was found dead in his garage the next morning.

During an inquiry held by the City Coroner on Monday over Baboo's death, it was given out in evidence that the deceased was working in a motor-garage at Lamington Road. On Sunday evening his master Bishamberdas Fakirchand dismissed him from service for certain negligence. Taking into his head that driver Karim was responsible for his dismissal he met the driver to ask him about it in the night. From words they came to blows and in the course of the tussle Karim knocked him down heavily on the pavement. A crowd had gathered to watch the fight and on seeing Baboo fall some of them offered to take him to hospital. Baboo refused to go to hospital and preferred to be taken to the garage. The next morning, when the garage was opened, Baboo was found lying dead.

The inquest has been postponed to the 23rd inst.

FLOOD HAVOC IN BROACH AGAIN

Relief Committee's Appeal For More Funds

The Secretary of the Arya Samaj, Bombay, writes:—

The Bombay Arya Samaj Relief Committee rendered immediate help to the sufferers in the villages situated on the banks of river Narbuda, in Broach District. The Bombay public had contributed liberally and the work was to be over on the 20th of this month, but unfortunately again on the 16th and 17th inst. the rivers were overflooded and the waters were spread over the villages again. The people were warned of the calamity beforehand so they fled away from the villages leaving their houses and household goods under water. They were supplied with food on the roads by the Arya Samaj Relief Committee.

Due to these new flood disturbances the relief work shall have to be extended for a week or more.

At present about 12,000 persons are coming to take help of grain. The funds which were collected have been exhausted and spent in supplying grain. To provide further help for a week or so, it is urgently necessary to collect more funds and, therefore, the generous and benevolent Bombay citizens are again requested to contribute to their best capabilities for rendering necessary help to the helpless and poor sufferers. The receipts are issued in favour of the donors duly endorsed by Mr. Vijay Shanker Moolshanker, Sec., Arya Samaj, Girgaum Back Rd., Bombay. The help of grain and money are urgently required. All the contributions should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Arya Samaj, Girgaum Back Rd., Bombay.

WELCOME TO COCHIN MAHARAJA: H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin, who is on an All-India Tour, will be arriving in Bombay to-day (Tuesday) evening the 19th at 5-10 p.m. from Poona. The Cochinites in Bombay and the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj will give His Highness a reception at the Railway Station (V. T.)

ADEN RESIDENT'S ORDER SET ASIDE

Sentence Cannot Be Enhanced Without Giving Notice To Accused Holds Bombay High Court

Can the Court enhance sentence without giving notice to the accused?

This point came up for consideration before Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Divatia, at the High Court, during the hearing of the appeal filed by Awadn Ali Basajifan, a Muslim of Aden.

The appellant was sentenced by the First Class Magistrate of Aden to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 for committing perjury during the hearing of a civil suit, which was tried by the Judicial Assistant to the Resident of Aden. The latter referred the case to the Resident, who enhanced the sentence to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, holding that the offence was a serious one deserving a more serious punishment.

In giving a certificate to the accused for permission to appeal to the High Court, under Section 30 of the Aden Act, the Advocate General of Bombay had stated that in his opinion the Resident had erred in law in enhancing the sentence without giving an opportunity to the accused to show cause against it, and that it was also to be considered whether the Resident had any power to enhance the sentence.

ORDER SET ASIDE.

In setting aside the enhanced portion of the sentence, their Lordships observed that, it was undisputed that the Resident had enhanced the sentence without any notice to the accused. This contravened the elementary principle of natural justice, and the order must be set aside. The order of the First Class Magistrate was restored.

As regards the Resident's powers to enhance the sentence their Lordships did not consider it on the view they took of the case.

Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for the accused, and Mr. B. G. Rao, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

SATTA GAMBLERS CONVICTED

Sequel To Raid On Sheik Memon Street Den

Of the 36 persons arrested during the sensational raid on Satta gamblers in Sheik Memon Street brought off by Inspector Raje of the Princess Street Police Station on August 11, several of them have been sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment and fines.

Hariram Hansraj and Liladhar Vallabdas who were placed before a bench of Honorary Magistrates composed of Mr. J. Moore and Mr. M. M. Khatau were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each on being convicted on the charge of receiving satta bets.

Ghesulal Kesarilal was sentenced to 7 days rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 on the same charge. Kison Gopal Lathu was sentenced to 1 month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300.

There are three more accused to be tried in respect of the charges framed against them for accepting bets on American futures.

OKHA PORT NEWS.

OKHA, Sept. 18.

The Port Officer of Okha Port wires as follows:—

S. S. Clan Sinclair (line: Clan; Agents: Messrs. Pestonji Bhikhajee) left on 17th instant for Marmagao with the same bottom cargo, S. S. Golden Gate (line: Scindia Steam Navigation Co.; Agents: Scindia Steam Navigation Company) arrived at Port Okha on 18th instant to lift cement.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA HOCKEY TEAM CAPTAIN

RAJKOT, (By Mail.)

It is understood that the Khan Saheb of Manavadar is due to proceed to Germany in April next as captain of the All-India Hockey team.

Before he leaves for Europe he will celebrate his marriage at Mangrol in December.—A. P.

ACTION!
THRILLS!
LAUGHS!

A GREAT PICTURE

THE DEVIL IS DRIVING

WITH

EDMUND LOWE
WYNNE GIBSON
DICKIE MOORE

AT

PATHE

SATURDAY NEXT

CORPORATION BY-ELECTION

Mr. Gordhandas J. Patel To Stand For Vacancy In D Ward

Mr. Gordhandas J. Patel, of Messrs. Gordhandas Desai and Co. Hornby Road, and ex-Editor of the "Hindustan," formerly a well-known Congress worker, has decided to stand as a candidate for the Bombay Corporation in the vacancy caused in "D" Ward by the death of Mr. S. K. Habibullah.

Mr. Gordhandas Patel was a candidate for the "D" Ward in 1926 when he missed election only by a few votes, his failure then having been due to his generosity in giving away his own votes to other candidates after he had been assured by his workers that his own position was assured.

We have no doubt that his old friends will now rally to his support as well as many new ones.

PATHE

TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10

ONE OF THE BIGGEST THRILLS EVER PRODUCED

THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY

AN EXCITING DETECTIVE STORY WHICH WILL HOLD YOU SPELL-BOUND

"Lock Me Up.... I Am Going To Commit A Murder"

HE CONFESSED THE MURDER BEFORE IT WAS COMMITTED....TOLD THE POLICE HIS VICTIM.....

WHY?..HOW?..WHERE?..

YET THEY COUDN'T PREVENT OR SOLVE

THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY

WITH

JEAN HERSHOLT

WYNNE GIBSON
STUART ERWIN
FRANCES DEE

THRILLS!

AS THE MURDERER STALKS THROUGH THE NIGHT IN TERROR....

YOU'LL GASP!

Book now at S. Rose & Co., or the Theatre

Phone 41561.

IRREGULAR RUNNING OF BLACKETTE IN POONA

Owners Warned Off The Course And Jockey's Licence Withdrawn

(By Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 17.

The Stewards of the Western India Turf Club, Mr. A. Geddis, Mr. C. Dady, Mr. P. L. Bowers and Sir Victor Sassoon, held an enquiry into the irregular running of Blackette in the September Plate on Sept. 16 as compared with his performance in the Barnett Plate a week earlier. After hearing the evidence of the trainers, owner and jockey who rode the horse in all his races, the Stewards expressed themselves extremely dissatisfied with the running and riding of the horse and decided to warn off Mr. Oscott and Mrs. Tyrrell from the Poona and Bombay courses, and all other courses where the W. I. T. C. rules are enforced. They also withdrew the license of Jockey E. Peck.

The Stewards expressed the opinion that no blame could be attached to either Northmore (present trainer) or Malone, who previously trained the horse. It will be recalled that Mr. Oscott removed his horses from J. Malone recently, handing them over to C. H. Northmore.

Jockey E. Peck whose licence has been withdrawn.

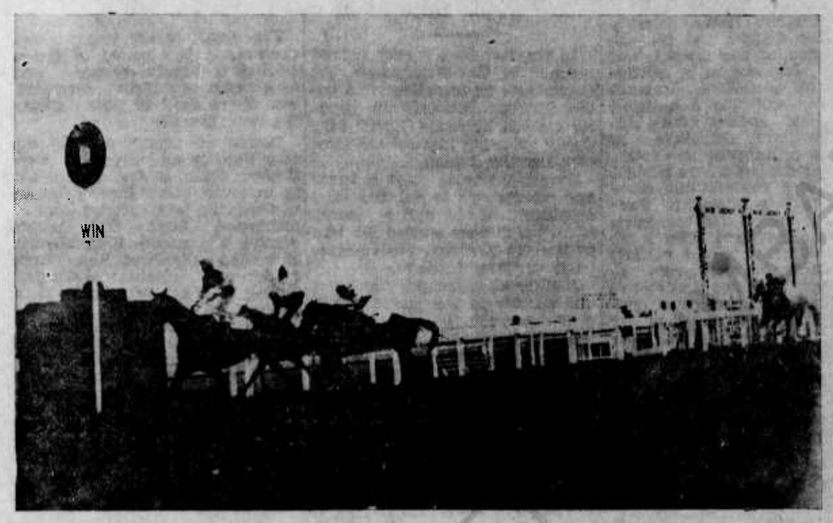
Blackette, a brown English—gelding by Black Gauntlet—Arete is owned by Mr. Oscott and Mrs. M. Tyrrell. The former is the assumed name of a military officer from Kirkee. In addition to Blackette Mr. Oscott owns Private Seal and Glenalmond, two well-known English thoroughbreds.

Blackette had run five times this season at Poona, placing fourth once and winning on Saturday the race which led to the trouble referred to. Blackette who was well backed by the public every time he ran previous to his victory, was sheltered by Stanley Wooton, the Espom trainer before being sent out to India. Wooton won many selling plates with Blackette who was a good performer at home.

Sir Frederick Sykes (centre) and Mr. A. Geddis converse with Byramjee Rustomjee, trainer of Gunboat Jack after the race.

WERE THE JUDGES MISTAKEN?

The above photograph of the finish of the Governor's Cup taken a few yards to the left of the Judge's Box on Saturday, snows Gunboat Jack (centre) Saifuldowla (outside) and Bushboos (on the rails) with Ghaflah on the extreme outside, in a thrilling struggle.
It would appear from this picture that Bushboos was third and not Ghaflah. The Judges' verdict was Gunboat Jack (1) short head in front of Saifuldowla (2) and Ghaflah (3) one length away, and half length in front of Bushboos (4).



Trelawne (Dillon-up) wins the St. Leger comfortably from The Stiff and Bucentaur on Saturday.

Gordon Richards, the famous English jockey who met with a flying accident on Saturday but had a narrow escape.

Heritage (Brace up) led in by C. Jennings after his victory in the Criterion.

Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Junior, the proud owner and trainer leads in Gunboat Jack.

FIVE WINNERS OUT OF EIGHT GIVEN By "SENEX"

Governor's Cup Day was a triumph for the "Chronicle" tipster who gave 5 winners in a difficult card of eight events. Our selection created a sensation among racegoers and was the topic of conversation on the race-specials and in sporting circles. Backers who followed "Senex" profited handsomely as the table given below indicates:—

Dandy Brush	(W)	Rs. 147
Heritage	(W)	Rs. 44
Blackette	(W)	Rs. 180
Gunboat Jack	(W)	Rs. 74
Trelawne	(W)	Rs. 51
AND		
Al Ghazi	(P)	Rs. 50
Great Pearl	(P)	Rs. 38
La Fontaine	(P)	Rs. 14
The Stiff	(P)	Rs. 17
Vershan	(P)	Rs. 40

MADRAS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Brooke-Edwards Defeated In Men's Singles

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

Last evening in the Open Tennis Championship conducted by the South Indian Athletic Association Brooke-Edwards of Calcutta was eliminated in the Men's Singles. In the Ladies Doubles Mrs. Gompertz and Mrs. Nailer played Miss and Mrs. Row of Bombay but the match was unfinished owing to failing light. The former pair won the first set at 10-8, and were leading in the second set by 2-1 when play was stopped.

Details: MEN'S SINGLES Rabbit beat Brooke-Edwards (Calcutta) 7/5, 6/3. B. T. Blake (Karachi) beat Sundara Rao 6/0 6/0. MEN'S DOUBLES Sohanlal (Punjab) and Swahny (Karachi) beat V. R. Varadarajan and Bashyam 6/2, 6/4. MIXED DOUBLES Miss Browne and Sohanlal beat Gonsalvz and Mrs. S. Weaver 7/5, 6/1. Miss Deconceicao and Balchandra Rao beat Mrs. V. K. Pillai and Yuvarajah of Pithapuram 6/3, 6/2. LADIES DOUBLES Mrs. Gompertz and Mrs. Nailer versus Miss and Mrs. Row (match unfinished.)

ITALIAN SMASHES 1,500 METRES RECORD

Britain Defeated In International Athletic Contest

MILAN, Sept. 17.

The feature of the Athletic Contest between Great Britain and Italy which was won by Italy by 83 to 62 points and 9 events to 5, was the breaking of the world's 1,500 metres record by Luiki Beccali, Italys Olympic Champion. The time taken by Beccali was 3 men's 49 secs. the record was held by Jules Ladoumegue (France) of 3 mins 49 1/5 secs.

A record was also attempted by Jack Lovelock at Paris to-day. Lovelock who holds the world's mile record took 3 mn. 52 4/5 secons. it is reckoned due to lack of opposition.—Reuter Special Service.

PROFESSIONAL LAWN TENNIS

Nuesslein Wins World Title From Tilden

BERLIN, Sept. 17.

Hans Nuesslein of Germany won the World's Professional Lawn Tennis Title beating W. Tilden in the final 1—6; 6—4; 7—5 and 6—3. —Reuter's Special Service.

The Governor's Cup won by Gunboat Jack on Saturday, was the last trophy presented by Sir F. Sykes before his departure.

DUTIFUL AND LOYAL POLICE!

Bombay Governor's Tribute To Officers & Men At Poona Parade

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended the Police Parade at Poona on Monday.

Addressing the officers and men of the Bombay Police force His Excellency said:—

"It is a great pleasure to me to come here to-day and speak to representatives of the Police Service from all parts of the Presidency. I am very glad indeed, too, that it has been found possible before I leave India to re-establish the full programme of the Bombay Police Week, and in particular the Inter-District Athletic Competition.

"THEIR SUCCESS."

"In itself, therefore, we must all be delighted that it has been found possible again to hold the Police Week and the Athletic Competition in full this year. But perhaps there is ground for even greater satisfaction when we recognise that this due to the fact that the Bombay Police Force have brought this about by their own efforts and by the success with which they have overcome the movement of civil disobedience, which caused the interruption of this programme during the last three years.

C. D. MOVEMENT.

"I fully realise that the period of my term of office has been in such close day-by-day for the Bombay Police, and it is a great pride to one who has been in such close day--y-day touch with their work to be able to-day to pay a special tribute to all ranks. Throughout the Presidency the civil disobedience movement produced conditions which rendered it peculiarly difficult to carry out ordinary police functions, and added a large number of special duties to the already heavy work that the police are expected to perform. In some districts the police found it not only almost impossible to obtain anywhere that co-operation from the public which they have a right to expect in the discharge of their duties, but they had to work among a largely hostile population. Elsewhere they were subjected to bitter and to social pressure of the most unfair and objectionable kind. These circumstances, however, provided an opportunity to the Force to show their mettle, and, as all who knew anything of the Indian Police had always expected, the devotion to duty and unswerving loyalty which they displayed has provoked the admiration of the whole world.

As this is the last occasion on which I shall have the opportunity of addressing a gathering of the Police from all districts, I wish you every success and prosperity in the future.

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A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

FASTING DURING WORKING HOURS

Fairness To Nervous System

(By K. L. Sarma, B.A., B.L., Pudukotah).

On the last occasion I showed that work and digestion are mutually incompatible, because they are co-partners, each eager to appropriate the lion's share of the vital energies, and that it is wise to prevent their rivalry by postponing the principal meal of the day to a convenient hour after working hours. I shall now show that it is practicable.

VITAL BANKRUPTCY.

The chief complaint of our teachers, lawyers, clerks in offices, and—if they could know it—students in schools and colleges is that their vital energies are not quite equal to the demands on them. They get through their day's work with strain on their narvous system, often bewailing their lot, which condemns them to a life of unrelieved drudgery. During the four or five hours following their dinner—which they take before leaving for the place of work—they do their work mechanically and with a desire to shirk it. About evening they recover a little, but then there is nearly the whole day's work still to do. When they get home they are thoroughly tired, and in an irritable and quarrelsome mood which they may vent on their wives. This reduces their power of digestion for what they eat at night. "Neurasthenia"—the fashionable disease of this age of "progress"—is thus inevitable, and the wonder is that so many do not get it in its more tragic forms.

But it is precisely these victims of a vicious mode of life, that object to postponing their dinner, saying that they are already weak, and need ample nourishment to sustain them during the day. I shall answer this objection after setting forth a few typical cases.

YOUNG AT SIXTY.

About ten years ago I was engaged in preaching, to a sufferer in Tinnevelly, the sanity and curative virtues of the plan I am now advocating. The gentleman was convinced. My preaching reminded him of something he had heard from his father, who as a Police Officer touring in the district had come to know it. It was the story of a road-coolie. Once this officer saw a gang of road-coolies mending a road; among them was one, who by his grey hair seemed to be old, but otherwise seemed to be still young and vigorous; in fact he seemed to be stronger than his fellows, who were much younger. From the "maistry" the gentleman learned that the man was indeed old in age, but decidedly stronger and better able to work than the rest, so that he had to be paid higher wages. Then he had a talk with the man himself; the latter attributed his exceptional fitness to the strict observance of a rule he had laid down for himself, namely that he should not eat at all during the day. "'even if tempted by a free gift of food;" he took only one meal a day; after the day's work was over, that is, at night—of course after a bath for cleansing and cooling.

A WISE HUNTING DOG.

Dr. Page, an American doctor who went over to the Nature-School, gives the story of a hunting dog belonging to a friend, which shows that the so-called brutes are sometimes wiser than we their lords. This animal always managed to know beforehand when his master was going out for a hunt; and when he scented preparations for a hunt, he peremptorily refused to eat his breakfast, he preferred to hunt on an empty stomach. His master sometimes tried to "fool him" and thus got him to eat before hunting; but he gave up this well-meant deceit, on finding that whenever the dog had his will, he had a keener scent, and hunted better, than when he had been fooled into eating a breakfast. Dr. Page remarks that "the dog in extreme age was like a sprightly youth still, while his master, in middle age was a decrepit old man," because he was addicted to the orthodox custom of eating before going out, and carrying a lunch along.

LECTURING ON EMPTY STOMACH.

Even before I became a follower of Natural Hygiene, I knew in a practical way that the highest pitch of mental efficiency can be attained by postponing dinner till after the work is done; whenever I had extra hard work at Court—when I was a practising lawyer—I followed this plan. I came to reason about it and find the cause, only long afterwards. Later I followed the same plan in order to be at my best when lecturing on Nature-Cure to audiences of intelligent but critically-minded people; and this I did, even though the lectures were in the evening. On one occasion before the lecture was begun—it was the first of a series—some one remarked privately to another, that he thought the speaker a poor specimen of health; but after I had begun to speak he acknowledged himself mistaken; this, of course, I was told afterwards.

TESTIMONY OF FOLLOWERS.

It is extremely difficult to persuade people to give even a single day's trial to this perfectly sane and healthful plan. In 1931 I preached this plan to Mr. M. S. Rao, a cultured gentleman in charge of the Rangoon Branch of an Insurance business; I was then staying with him. He at first hesitated, but finally decided to give the new plan a trial, because I was with him and would be responsible—an advantage which he would soon lose. Before going to his office in the morning—at about nine—he took a plateful of home-made fruit salad; about two in the afternoon he took some fruit. In the evening he came home hungry, but not in the least tired—in fact he described himself as feeling quite fresh and able to go through the day's work again; he had found himself in better condition—better able to work—during office hours, than ever before. After a cleansing and a cooling bath—a hip-bath, as it is called—we took a very simple meal consisting of conservatively cooked vegetables flavoured with cocoanut, and one or two very thin wheat-rotis. His chief trouble was neurasthenia in its early stages, with encumbrance of phlegm in the lungs. The proof of the goodness of the new plan is that he has adhered to it ever since; of course he recommends it others, whenever he gets a chance.

SPORTS AND THE NEW PLAN.

This case is particularly instructive, because this follower is an ardent lover of tennis. When he began the new plan the rains had not ceased, and there was no tennis; but the dry season was coming soon, and he doubted whether he would not need to modify the plan when the season came. I suggested that he should make no change at all, unless and until he should see a clear need for a change—that is for more nourishment. The event showed that the single meal at night was, if anything, more than sufficient for all needs—his morning and evening games of tennis his office-work and more. He was surprised. He told me that formerly he used to take "sustaining" items, solid and liquid, both before and in between the games, and in spite of it all—the truth was, because of it—he had been getting tired soon; but now it was quite the reverse; the food-essences stored in the blood the previous day, and the drinks of water in the morning were quite enough to sustain him, and he enjoyed the games far better too.

The above is a typical case, and hence, I presume it will be unnecessary to give any more instances; it should be enough to say that in no case has there been any disappointment.

Reason and experience coincide in this—that it is worth while being fair to our nervous systems, while it is positively disastrous to be otherwise. I can assure the earnest reader that, young or old, healthy or sickly, robust or delicate, all persons without exception are benefited enormously by putting an end to this ruinous rivalry for supply of nerve-power, which is now allowed to prevail between digestion and bread-labour.

The light repasts during the day,—in the forenoon and afternoon, which I have allowed, are chiefly a concession to the beginner's weakness of mind; he will do well to take advantage of the concession, taking care that the repasts are really light, so as not to divide the vital energies to a serious degree.

BOGEY OF WEAKNESS.

The object of this plan is to make available for bread-labour a far ampler share of vital energy than is at all possible on the present senseless way. That it does fulfil that object, I have shown. How can it, then, result in weakness? Yet that is just the objection which is often raised by those, who have not the freshness of mind to understand anything new, nor the courage to try out this plan for even a single day.

But there is one thing more that can be said, to overcome the hesitancy of such. It is this. That which nourishes and sustains our labour each single day is never the food we eat on that day, but the food eaten, digested and fully assimilated the day before; for unless and until the essences are extracted from the food—by digestion,—absorbed into the blood-stream, and distributed to the tissues and organs, the food is of no use for sustenance—it is not sustenance yet, as any one, even a doctor, must see; on the other hand, the food is a handicap to our bread-labour—or any labour we choose to perform—because a share of this nerve-energy must be given to the work of digestion: and if the meal is at all heavy, all that energy will have to be given up to that function, and the balance available for our day's work will be zero, which means, in due course, —if we force ourselves to do our work—an utter bankruptcy of nerve-power; and this bankruptcy is the foundation of all chronic disease.

I may explain that this objection is possible only from those who subscribe to the medical dogma, that "food is the source of strength,"—a dogma that is materialistic, and therefore false; but this is not the occasion for showing up this particular medical superstition. It is enough to say that philosophically minded Nature-Healers, like Dr. Dewey and his followers, emphatically condemn this bit of medical teaching. I may also point out that medical science in our country, being mainly an importation from beef eating Britain, is hopelessly unphilosophical. And this is not a merit, notwithstanding that the average Briton rather glories in his incapacity for philosophy.

Only those who practice fairness to their nervous systems—as here taught—are likely to understand and benefit by the instructions I propose to give on the subject of How To Know Hunger Aright, for the whole man—both body and mind—must be chastened and purified, before he can receive the teaching in the right frame of mind. I would welcome communications—accompanied by postage for reply—from those who wish for further light on this matter. I should also request those, who give this plan a trial, to write to me the results.

Anti-Malaria Campaign In Baroda

Treatment With Atebrin And Plasmoquine Yields Encouraging Results

Malaria has been known for long past as the bane of Indian villages and even in ordinary years, epidemic periods apart, it claims a fairly large toll of human lives. Any amount of efforts and money would be worth spending over the eradication of this dire desease, because it undermines the national health a deal and causes a great havoc. Gujarat, and particularly the southern part of it, has been found to be very malarial, its cities as well as the remote villages being the favourite haunts of mosquitos. The Mosquito-problem has been confronting the best efforts of both the Government and social welfare-workers in the country, but such efforts have met with little success till now.

The problem is so huge that it would be sheer madness to expect sure and substantial results in a short time. Sullage, water drainage, storm-water drainage removal of vegetation and a number of other questions shall have to be successfully tackled before any remarkable success is achieved in the solution of this main problem. However, the Government should not leave the question untouched because of the Herculean task and should not try to minimise the amount of harm done.

Those who visited Baroda fifteen years back knew it to be a very insanitary city and a favourite haunt of mosquitos. Even now the "Poles" in the interior are as insanitary as they were before. It is the river-bed, the "nalas", and pools that are the chief breeding places of the "Gametocyte" carriers of infection in most of our cities as well as in village areas. It has been claimed that a 100 per cent destruction of all anopheles in a district would prevent spread of the disease, the "Gametocyte" carriers would decline in number and the disease would die out.

But then all this would require a scientific malarial survey of the city and districts. Lay men and social workers would find it hard to combat the evil on this scientific plan and the best they can do would be to maintain sanitary conditions only.

MAJOR WANHILL'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Baroda Government was long thinking as to how best combat the disease and solve this most vexed problem once for all. His Highness the Maharaja invited in 1914 Major Wanhill, R. A. M. C., of Mhow Division for the purpose. His stay was short and hence no regular malarial survey was possible. Yet he stressed certain recommendations for malaria prevention, the main amongst them being:—

1 Nalas (water causeways) to be made "pacca."

2 Rivers and rivulets to be bunded to keep the water level high.

3 Depressions and disused wells to be filled up.

4 Tanks should be treated with Copper Sulphate and washing should be disallowed.

5 Collection of water and vegetation in private compounds should be prohibited by law.

Of course, opening of quinine distributing depots was an additional measure adopted and as a result thereof, sanitary conditions of the City improved a deal, but then the question of mosquito destruction was left untouched till the year 1926, when the Government appointed another committee with Dr. Chandrachud as its president. Its labours were mere elaborate and investigations more searching. It recommended:—

1 Work of sullage water should be taken up for completion.

2 Underground drainage (where there were water-works) must be carried out.

3 Margins of the Nalas and tanks to be clean-cut.

4 Anti-malarial laws to be framed and enforced.

SPECIAL MALARIA OFFICER.

As a result of these investigations and recommendations the State has now a special Malaria officer, a Government Malariologist, who is supposed to carry out a scientific malarial survey not only of the city of Baroda but also in the districts. Find of the different species of mosquitos and their infection, blood examination of children, and treatment of adults with Atebrin and Plasmoquine form part of the duties of this Malaria Officer.

Splenic enlargement has been largely found among children, particularly in children living in hyperendemic areas and Dr. C. M. Dighe, the Malaria Officer makes it a point to tackle this child problem and destroy the malarial parasites found in their blood. Besides the city, the special officer is now deputed to villages to work up the scheme. He has been adopting the well-known larvacidal methods of eliminating anopheline mosquitos by parish green, pesterine, and by drainage in villages where it has been found that the pools and water storage on sideways form the favourite breeding place for several varieties of Anopheles and where every day almost at least a quarter of the inhabitants are found lying fever-ridden in their huts.

Dhanori a village in the Gandevi Taluka has been selected for this special officer's investigations and experiments this year. The Sanitary Department under Dr. Pandit and the Sursuba have been both keenly watching and encouraging these experiments, as with the success thereof they hope to tackle the pest is a larger area.

EXPERIMENTS WITH PLASMOQUINE.

Dr. Dighe has been treating the village with Atebrin and Plasmoquine which are reputed to be destructive of the sexual and asexual forms of the parasite and thus render it inocuous to others. Quining has been all along known as an anti-malaria remedy, but of lately it has been found that in cases treated with quinine there are chances of frequent recurrences and that a complete course of treatment would cover a period of three months at the rate of three grains per day. Under the circumstances no patient gets the adequate treatment. On the other hand Atebrin and Plasmoquine have been found to be more effective and quicker substitutes for quinine both as a prophylactic and curative treatment.

Asexual forms living in the tissues continually produce new generation of "Gametocytes," thus repeatedly bringing them into peripheral circulation. It is claimed that together with a known "Gametocidal" remedy, which undoubtedly is Plasmoquine, Atebrin prevents reappearance of "Gametocytes" and this new remedy works selectively as a schizonticide. This drug exercises no influence upon the crescents, but removes S. T. ring forms much quicker than quinine, and besides all the by-effects of quinine are absent. Even if no extravagant claims are admitted for Atebrin, it is unquestionably a synthetic remedy with an efficiency similar to quinine, is schizonticidal and has the advantage that the treatment requires a much shorter time. Atebrin by itself is not sufficient.

Quinine has a definite action upon the echizonts of plasmodium falciparum, but it cannot stop the development of "Gametocytes". Similarly also the Atebrin. It is Plasmoquine that destroys "Gametocytes". The human Gametocytes carriers, which are known to remain infectious to the anopheles after quinine treatment, lose this capability with Plasmoquine treatment. Quinine does not act on the sexual forms of subtertian parasites, whereas it is claimed that Plasmoquine kills these with certainty. Thus the discovery of Plasmoquine, makes a great advance in the treatment of Malaria and it is clear that if Plasmoquine is administered to everone treated for Malaria, a great step forward in the control of Malaria would be achieved.

ENCOURAGING RESULTS IN DHANORI.

In Dhanori, the field of Dr. Dighe's experiments, a thorough blood examination of school children was first made to ascertain splenic enlargement, and then every man woman and child numbering about 100 were administered with a course of this prophylactic treatment of Atebrin and Plasmoquine covering a period of six days. The results obtained so far are very encouraging. Of these 1,100 people treated, there was not a single case of recurrence found on inquiry after two months of its administration. Regular treatment of Atebrin and Plasmoquine was given to the patients who had actual attacks and even in those cases, beneficial results have been acknowledged.

The malaria season is on and it is being keenly watched how the treatment both prophylactic and curative acts on those whom it was administered. The success of these experiments will mean the solution of a great problem in this district. If the results are satisfactory, as they promise to be to-day, the local Arogya Mandal might take up other villages of the Taluka for work. In the meantime a malaria survey of the headquarters of the Taluka is being pursued by the Malaria Officer, pending further results of his experiments at Dhanori. Other malarial districts might well emulate this praiseworthy effort.

R. K.

MOTOR FUMES AND HEALTH

British Medical Association Reviews Results Of Recent Inquiry

At the recent meeting of the British Medical Association in Dublin one of the sections held a discussion on the effects of motoring on health, and statements were made, well calculated to make our flesh creep, on the amount of poisonous vapour given off by motor engines and the serious risks to health which this was likely to entail, especially in crowded towns with close-moving traffic, writes a Medical Correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian". Certain views, largely unsupported by evidence, were expressed, which though they may have contained a modicum of truth must be suspected of being exaggerated or, at any rate, as unproven. It was claimed that the permeation of the atmosphere with these gases is accountable for an unestimated annual rise in the death-rate" and that the responsibility for poor appetite, lack of colour, and susceptibility to infection in many children must be laid at the door of prolonged inhalation of the products of motor fuel, the effects of which predispose to pulmonary and other diseases.

It is well recognised that the fumes from a motor-car, with its engine running in a confined space such as a closed garage, are intensely poisonous. A short exposure to them will produce headache, giddiness, and nausea, and a somewhat longer one will bring about unconsciousness and death, as many unfortunate accidents and not a few suicides have shown. The prime element which is responsible for the poisonous effect is the carbon monoxide, which constitutes 6 per cent of the noxious vapour.

It has generally been regarded that in the open air the fumes are so diluted that they are harmless, but the discussion did at any rate throw some doubt on the correctness of this view. It was pointed out that the enormous number of cars passing through some of the deep and narrow town streets on a windless day must add a considerable amount of carbon monoxide to the stagnant air, and examinations were quoted of the blood of policemen on traffic duty which showed appreciable quantities of that gas in their blood. The words actually used were "charged with carbon monoxide at a high concentration," which must, I think, be regarded as an overstatement; even 20 per cent would make a man quite unfit to carry on his duty, and anything over 30 per cent would rapidly bring about a very serious condition. It is not stated that the policemen investigated showed any definite symptoms of poisonous effects, so that although the possibilities must not be forgotten, the proof of any deleterious effects is so far quite incomplete.

And indeed there is another most interesting side to the question. Certain experiments with animals in air containing low proportions of carbon monoxide indicate a very different state of things.

ACCLIMATISATION.

It is well known that persons who ascend to great heights, anything at any rate over fifteen or sixteen thousand feet, suffer severely from shortness of breath, dizziness, and general weakness. This is particularly noticeable in the case of visitors to the high mining towns of the Peruvian and Bolivian Andes, some of which are at these heights. The reason for these symptoms is not far to seek. The pressure of oxygen in the air at these heights is so far diminished that the red corpuscles of the blood, whose main function is to carry oxygen to all parts of the body, are unable to obtain a sufficient supply for the full bodily needs. After a time, however, residents at these heights become acclimatised and can then live and work in a comfort which was denied them on their arrival, and it is found on examination that a significant change has taken place in their blood. The blood-forming organs have been so stimulated by the shortage of oxygen that they have produced far more than the ordinary numbers of red corpuscles and amounts of haemoglobin, and this enriched blood is able to carry a sufficiency of oxygen around the body in spite of the rarefaction of oxygen in the inbreathed air.

LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS.

Experiments in a physiological laboratory on animals kept in an atmosphere containing low percentages of carbon monoxide show a closely comparable effect. The effect of the gas on the blood is to put out of action some of its oxygen-carrying capacity. The partial oxygen starvation of the body so arising results in a stimulation of the blood-forming organs and in a definite enrichment of the red corpuscles and haemoglobin of the blood. This result is so surprising that it was thought well to carry the matter a stage farther. Some of the students and laboratory assistants volunteered to work in a laboratory in a similar atmosphere; and the results were the same. Those who had been working in the polluted atmosphere were found to have an enrichment of their blood as compared with controls who had been working under normal conditions. So curious and interesting were the results that it was thought desirable to have confirmation from another laboratory, and a similar series of tests was carried out in one in the United States.

The experimental animals duly confirmed the earlier experience, but when it came to the students and laboratory assistants the experiment failed; those who had been working in the contaminated atmosphere together with the controls alike all showed the enriched state of the blood. The difference was most difficult of explanation until it was realised that in the United States practically every one of the students and assistants owned his own closed car in which he spent a considerable part of his leisure time and in whose interior he was constantly breathing a certain amount of exhaust gases from the engine! Their confreres in the English laboratory had not been so fortunately placed in this respect, hence the difference in results.

All this goes to show that the matter is not so simple as might appear at first sight and that although no doubt poisonous fumes containing carbon monoxide are given off from motor-cars into the air there does not seem any sufficient reason at present for a scare on the subject.

PRINCIPLES OF PERFECT SIGHT

DR. BATES' PRINCIPLES OF PERFECT SIGHT WITHOUT GLASSES by R. S. Agrawal, L. S. M. F. (Ram Eye Charitable Hospital, Bulandshahr, U. P. Re. 1.

In these days, when, as a result of the stress of modern civilisation, nine out of every ten suffer from defective eye-sight, we suffer from defective eye-sight, welcome this small book which makes an honest effort to cure defective eye-sight without the use of glasses is to be heartily welcomed. Every one thinks that glasses have come to stay and that it is impossible to get rid of them, if one wants to improve his eye-sight. It must be remembered that glasses are merely a palliative and not a cure, and that only Nature and natural methods will help us to restore our impaired eye-sight.

Dr. Agrawal's methods deserve to be tried by every one whose eye-sight is defective. The author records many wonderful cures by Dr. Bates' methods. His success as an eye specialist is his greatest recommendation to the public, for he has achieved marvellous cures by simple methods.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1933

SAVE THE CONGRESS!

There is little satisfaction to be gained from the long interview which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave to our representative before leaving Bombay. He seems to hold that the best thing for the country is that the "status quo" of the Congress programme and policy should continue indefinitely, irrespective of the consequences. He is a firm believer in its potency and is content to have individual Civil Disobedience carried on "until the objective is reached." In short, he has no new policy.

The country is to stagnate and wait for "propitious times" and the All-India Congress Committee is to be practically suppressed. Apparently, he and those who act with him have no use for democracy and do not believe in consulting other Congressmen in India who have suffered equally with them. The Pandit tells the public that Congressmen are quite happy and willing to carry on the present programme—of doing practically nothing. As for those who demand a new policy and programme, the Pandit accuses them of living in an atmosphere of their own and knowing nothing about the mentality of the masses, and recklessly asserts that they have always disagreed with the Congress.

OUT OF TOUCH

The fact is that Pandit Jawaharlal and his friends are themselves completely out of touch with the realities of the situation. Alternatively, we should have to suppose that they are purposely deluding themselves into the belief that the present policy has succeeded, which, of course, is unthinkable. We are surprised that Pandit Jawaharlal should think that there is no demand for a new programme. We are amazed at the ignorance displayed by him and his friends, and can only ascribe it to a misconception of the real situation.

The public are not concerned with his theories which have not the remotest relation to the immediate work before the country, and it is strange that the Pandit should set so much store by them. It is a mockery to talk of economic theories which nobody will be able to put into practice for decades to come, if the present conditions continue. The real question is, how to bring about a change in the existing state of things, and what are the best methods for the purpose? Nobody wants a policy of backsliding, and it is very improper for the Pandit to accuse the Nationalist Press of merely nursing grievances against the Congress leaders.

MICAWBER POLICY

We have always maintained, and shall continue to maintain, that the country is greater than the greatest individual, and that it should always press forward with its programme irrespective of the idiosyncracies of individuals. But does the Pandit really believe that the present Congress programme is such as to create confidence or enthusiasm in the minds of the people, or that it has not failed dismally? How many persons have responded to the call for individual Civil Disobedience? If the response is poor, it is evident that the country is tired of Civil Disobedience and that it wants a new progdamme of practicalities.

If they have nothing new to tell the country, or any new programme for Congressmen which could instil fresh vigour into them, then these leaders should consult the All-India Congress Committee. But they want to do nothing and are perfectly satisfied with themselves and the present situation. This is neither fair to the Congress nor to themselves, for the present conditions cannot continue without creating more depression and stagnation in the country and the ultimate end will be despondency and final disaster from which it will be hard to recover. To talk about waiting for propitious times is like Mr. Micawber waiting for something to turn up.

OSTRICH-LIKE ATTITUDE

The Pandit at the end of his interview speaks of his desire to carry on his economic programme for dispossessing the rich of what they have in the interests of the poor. He does not, however, tell us how he is going to achieve it. Will he be able to do it through individual Civil Disobedience, which in practice means a few persons straggling into jails for no useful purpose whatever? If the Government could calmly carry on when 70,000 to 80,000 Congressmen were in jail, does the Pandit suppose that individual Civil Disobedience can ever deflect them from their present policy? No useful purpose is served by putting before Indians a radical economy policy, without telling them how to implement it.

We can only believe that the only reason for not calling a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee is the fear of a decision for a change of programme. Nothing is to be gained by this ostrich-like attitude, and the sooner the Congress leaders realise this the better it will be for the country. The Congress influence is on the wane, and if the situation is not retrieved in time, it will be reduced to a mere cypher. As it is, the Congress organisation as such has been deliberately killed, whatever gloss they may put on it and only a dictator, who has gone into retreat, remains.

OUR DUTY

If Pandit Jawaharlal, in the face of the present appalling situation, has nothing better to offer us but the repetition of old shibboleths and the assertion that he, and he alone, is in touch with Congressmen and the masses it is clear that the reins of leadership, however regretfully, will have to be taken up by others, who will restore the Congress to its pristine power as the premier political influence in the country. The duty now lies on those who are not still infatuated with methods that have definitely failed is to save the Congress from extinction.

Belated Wisdom

The note that Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas has published stating his precise attitude towards the Reserve Bank scheme is a somewhat belated attempt to retrieve partially the position which he surrendered as member of the Reserve Bank Committee. His surrender indeed began at the Round Table Conference, where he conceded the principle that the Bank must be independent of political influence, though from his experience he should have known well enough that British interests understand by the words "political influence" something different from what the words themselves convey. He now fears that the proposed scheme does not ensure freedom from political influence "on both sides of the seas". His fear is well-grounded but it comes rather late in the day. Did he really expect at the R.T.C. that British politicians would loosen their grip on Indian Finance?

Sir Purshotamdas surrendered more at the Reserve Bank Committee when he accepted the proposition that four of the twelve Directors of the Bank should be nominated, under the new constitution, not by the Governor-General in Council but the Governor-General alone at his own discretion. In accepting this proposition he practically conceded that the Governor-General was not likely to be politically biassed in his nominations. The majority of the Committee were not slow to make good use of such child-like faith in the Governor-General's disinterestedness and further resolved that the Governor of the Bank should also be appointed by the Governor-General at his own discretion and not by the Board of Directors or the Governor-General-in-Council.

It was only then that Sir Purshotamdas protested against the implications of such a provision. In his belated wisdom he now remarks:

> To make the Governor-General in his discretion the appointing authority for the Governor and Deputy Governors of the Bank is in effect to vest the final word in the Governor-General. Can it be said in such circumstances that the Reserve Bank will be free from political influence "on both sides of the seas"?

Press Views

A Peace Gesture.

"After hard praying and thinking" Mahatma Gandhi has decided that up to the termioation of the period of his recent sentence, that is up to August 3 next; he will not court imprisonment by offering aggressive civil resistance. Civil Disobedience as a political weapon is thus definitely discarded. Civil Disobedience may still remain a part of Mahatma Gandhi's being but practical politicians need take no notice of that. That Mahatmaji's decision is a peace gesture can never be doubted. "So far as I am concerned" he concludes, "and so long as I am free, I shall make all endeavour in my power to explore every possible avenue of honourable peace." It will be watched with interest how Simla responds to this latest gesture.—"Liberty."

Will They Respond?

It is still possible to change the present unhealthy atmosphere of bitterness and mistrust caused by the policy of giving something with one hand and stifling India's voice with the other, provided the Government make up their mind, even now, to regain the friendship of their political opponents. Mahatma Gandhi has once again made his offer of peace, saying, "so far as I am concerned and so long as I am free, I shall make all endeavour in my power to explore every possible avenue of honourable peace." All that the Government have to do is to make a response worthy of the appeal to their good conscience. That would be infinitely more worth while as a true imperial policy than defending the White Paper scheme in comic interludes at Tory gatherings.—"Hindustan Times."

The Governor-General is constitutionally bound to act under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, himself a member of the British Cabinet and as such subject to the great political influence of the majority of the Imperial Parliament for the time being. This is sound commonsense. But how is it, it did not dawn upon Sir Purshotamdas when he agreed without a protest to the Governor-General nominating four of the Directors. He will find it hard to make amends for his blunder.

SCANDALOUS DISCRIMINATION

That there should still be any Department in the administration of India without a single Indian in it is a scandal for which one cannot imagine any justification or palliation. When a few days ago it was disclosed in the Assembly that in a body known as the Indian Cypher Bureau there is not a single Indian holding even the lower posts, Government admitted the injustice of such gross discrimination and promised to take early steps to redress the wrong. But in reply to some searching questions they now state that, though they are negotiating with His Majesty's Government in the matter, it would take nearly twelve months to complete the negotiations and only then will it be possible "to start appointing Indians if vacancies existed"

A conditional assurance of beginning to do justice a year hence suggests that Government are not really serious in this matter. If there are any technical difficulties about the old regulations in making the appointments in this Bureau, we fail to see why new regulations cannot be made in a few weeks. It is most galling for Indians to note that they alone are discriminated against, while Anglo-Indians are being freely appointed in this body.

The Foreign Secretary is not prepared to divulge the negotiations which the Government of India profess to be carrying on with His Majesty's Government. Nor would they disclose the rules that permit the appointment of Anglo-Indians but not Indians. We cannot imagine any valid reason for not publishing the rules. Is it that the rules themselves do not stand in the way of Indians, and that racial prejudice alone has guided the appointments so far? The distrust of Indians which such a state of things betrays is an intolerable insult to the people and unworthy of the Government whom they have served in war and peace and for whom they have made great sacrifices.

PRINCES PROTECTION BILL

Do Not Forge New Weapons Against Liberties Of States Peoples

(By Prof. G. R. ABYANKER).

Nearly eleven years after the Princes' Protection Act, the Government, have placed before the Assembly a Bill for further Protection. The first Bill was thrown out by the Assembly. It was a certified measure which has disfigured the Statute Books since 1921, and which was the first of its kind after the Montford Reforms. It was then stated by the Government that it was a debt of honour which they owed to the Princes. We do not know whether there is any such fresh obligation. It is British Indian people who are in need of protection against the aggressive attitude of the Indian Princes.

QUID PRO QUO.

The Indian Princes want to dominate British India through their nominees. They want weightage and vacancy weightage. They want a statutory right to take part in purely British Indian matters. They do not trust to the development of any convention in this respect. They want statutory right to take part in a motion of want of confidence, when the question relates to purely British Indian affairs.

Is this a move to compensate the Princes for agreeing to serve as an official bloc, under the future constitution? The bureaucracy seems to be anxious to secure its position behind the solid wall of the nominees of the Princes, in both the houses.

ALWAR AND KASHMIR

The sending of Jathas to Kashmir and to Alwar thoroughly demonstrates the unwisdom and futility of the present measure. The sending of "Jathas" from British India to Kashmir, has, on the showing of Government, clearly demonstrated that there was intense discontent in the Kashmir State, and the Glancy Commission appointed with the approval of the Paramount Power has striven to redress the hardships of the people in the Kashmir State. Would matters have been brought to an issue, so immediately, if these Jathas had not proceeded into the Kashmir territory?

Is there any other method which will enable the subjects of Indian States, to invite the attention of the Paramount Power to their sufferings and to force it to take prompt action? The case of Alwar also is in point. Outside agitation was so effective that it forced the Paramount Power to advise the ruler to make an early exit from the State.

MONSTROUS PROVISION

People in the States are so cowed down by oppression that they do not muster courage even to have a public meeting, or to pre-

(Continued on Page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

G.S.M. STUDENT'S CASE

The Medical Relief Committee of the Bombay Corporation took a wise and a just course on Monday in deciding to call for a report from the Commissioner on the dismissal of a student of the G.S.M. College, which has been the subject of comment in our columns.

Two members opposed the proposal for an enquiry and it is surprising that Dr. G. V. Deshmukh should be one of them.

The suggestion that, as an administrative matter and not one of policy, the Committee ought not to interfere is really preposterous. If such a plea were accepted there would be no check on administrative injustice or wrong-doing at all and the Corporation would become a mere dummy body.

The Commissioner having been directed to inquire into the circumstances, clearly will not be able to take refuge in a mere report submitted to him by the Acting Dean.

We hope the members of the Committee will see to it that the terms of the resolution are properly complied with.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT SCANDAL

We have received a letter from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Solicitors for Mr. Manekshaw Gandhi, contradicting the statement that their client had any sort of connection with the case which was discussed in our leading columns a week ago under the heading "An Excise Department Scandal."

They also deny that their client was at any time seen in conversation with officers of the Excise Department and the Magistrate who had charge of the case at the time.

The statement to that effect, as we stated, appears in the application for transfer made to the High Court, though we learn now that the actual whereabouts of the alleged conversation was not therein stated.

We understand that an official enquiry into the case is now in progress and we hope all the facts will be elicited and the mystery behind this case cleared up for the benefit of all concerned.

NO CHANCE FOR DISARMAMENT.

The Disarmament Conference, for all practical purposes is dead and buried long ago, like the World Economic Conference, though it might be revived for more talk.

There are divergent views between the French and the Germans and they are irreconcilable. Is it possible that the French will allow themselves to be disarmed when the German menace is raising its head?

The menace becomes the greater in view of active Nazi propaganda against Austria. Nazis will never be satisfied unless they join Austria to Germany and make it a huge German bloc menacing the peace of the world.

Such a move is likely to be strenuously opposed both by France and Italy, though there may not be much love lost between the two countries. But should there be a fusion between Germany and Austria, the existence of Italy will be at stake.

It is impossible, therefore, for France to see Germany armed to the teeth, or allied with her neighbouring State. It is a danger which ought to be opposed, if they want peace not only in Europe, but all over the world.

SUITABILITY!

Government talk glibly of Indianisation but the figures quoted by Sir Harry Haig in the Assembly regarding Indian I.C.S. officers in the Governors' Executive Councils show that the progress in this urgent reform is extremely slow.

In Bombay, for instance, Indian officers form only 37 per cent. of the total number in the Council.

In several cases Indians are being deliberately superseded, the official excuse being that these posts are essentially "selection appointments."

When asked what was the principle of selection, Sir Harry only begged the question by replying that "suitability" was the only principle.

If merit were the sole test, Indians should have been in an overwhelming majority in every Council.

ORGANISE.

The appeal issued by the Bombay Branch of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association deserves to be earnestly considered by the Licentiates in the Presidency.

It urges them to organise themselves better and safeguard their interests against the attempts made through the Indian Medical Council Bill to discriminate against them.

The Licentiates justly demand an equal status with other registered medical practitioners, both regarding inclusion in the register and due representation on the Council.

But just as the demands are, they may not be wholly conceded unless the Licentiates form a sufficiently large number of district organisations and enlist general public sympathy.

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition to be held in Bellary in December next is one more valuable opportunity for Swadeshi workers to popularise their cause, especially in the interior of the country.

As Bellary is situated on the borders of Andhra, Karnatak, Mysore and Hyderabad an exhibition there should be very helpful to those dealers in Swadeshi goods who are anxious in these days of depression to explore fresh fields for their business.

It is to be hoped that the organisers of the exhibition will not be content with its merely spectacular aspect but will conduct it in a manner that will promote the Swadeshi movement.

Care should specially be taken that the goods exhibited are really Swadeshi.

Readers' Views

"BENEFITS OF BIRTH CONTROL"

From V. M. Telang.

I have read with keen interest Mr. Wadia's article on the above subject in to-day's "Bombay Chronicle." Mr. Wadia has given a few facts and figures about Russia in support of his theory. I am sure Mr. Wadia had never been to Russia personally and all that he states is borrowed knowledge from interested parties. Just as the Hindu Sanatanists throw the "Manu Smriti" on the face of their opponents, the propagandists of new theories like Mr. Wadia can safely quote Russia, either in their favour or against just as they like, as it is very safe to do so, no Indian having actually studied that country in modern times by remaining there for a sufficient period.

The present state of all the phases of life in Russia is still in an experimental stage and we shall have still to wait for a long time to assure ourselves that the status of women there has actually been raised and that the results of the Birth-control methods have been found beneficial. Besides Mr. Wadia will have to admit that Russia being a politically independent country the State there pays a great deal of attention to universal mass education, and I think such education is quite essential in order that the people may properly understand and utilise the present day methods of contraceptions even if they be declared as beneficial to Society.

So is it not the first duty of energetic persons like Mr. Wadia and Mr. Kulkarni to devote themselves to universal mass education before propounding their pet theories of Birth-Control—mostly blindly imitated from the West—and without paying the least attention to the fundamental difference in the mental condition of the people of the two countries.

While personally I am neither for nor against these contraceptive methods—being yet a student of such social topics—I think Mr. Wadia is rather too uncharitable to his supposed critics. He writes "Any discussion or instruction on sex matters is 'ipso facto' "immoral" or "sinful" to these very "pure" people but check up their private lives first" etc., and further on he says "Some Doctors may be against Birth-control as doing more harm to the women than good but before we examine their statements, we must see whether they are financially interested in Births'." How far this can be applied to Mr. Wadia's critics I do not know, but I trust, the readers of the "Chronicle" will take up the suggestion to its logical conclusion and just check up the private lives of persons like Mr. Wadia and get themselves fully satisfied that they are neither financially nor sexually interested in the promotion of such Associations.

Mr. Wadia further accuses his opponents thus, "Besides, you will mostly find people whose sex life is over making the most noise 'against' any progress, etc." Well Mr. Wadia, are we to suppose that persons like you who make the most noise for such progress are those whose sex-life is always 'up' and you feel the necessity of an Association to bring it 'Down'?

Mr. Wadia, please fight out your case with clean arguments and don't indulge in such foolish abuse as it will spoil your case by itself.

For The Vice Chancellor

From X. Y. Z.

I wish to draw through your columns the serious attention of the Vice-Chancellor, to a rumour that is gaining wide circulation in this part of the province.

A certain gentleman from Mysore, who called himself a graduate of the Madras University, was for a number of years serving as Lecturer in Kanarese at the Karnatak College. But to the amazement of many he was sent away at the end of the last academic year. Still nobody could divine the real cause of it all. Now it is widely believed that he had passed only the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University, and had no other qualifications to speak of. If this is a fact, is it not surprising that the University has him still on the Board of Studies?

Nobody can blame the authorities concerned for what they did in the past, because they did not know the facts. But now when strange rumours are gaining currency, is it not the duty of the University to look into the matter and take immediate and adequate steps.

GATE OF MERCY SYNAGOGUE

From M. A. Jacob, Hon. Sec. Gate of Mercy Synagogue.

I have read an article in your issue of the 4th September under the heading "Bene Israel Sensation in City." After reading the above some members of the Gate of Mercy Synagogue wrote to me enquiring how the alleged Jamat meeting could be held without the usual invitation by the Synagogue "Crier."

The facts in connection with the incidents of 3rd September are that the President, Dr. Jacob Ezekiel, wrote to me on 1st September that I should carry out certain instructions for a meeting to be held on 3rd September. I immediately replied that no Jamat meeting was being held on that day as I had not sent the usual invitation through the Synagogue "Crier," neither had I placed the Agenda on the Synagogue notice board. As it was evident that an effort would be made to hold a meeting even in the absence of these pre-requisites of a valid meeting I, as Honorary Secretary, being responsible for the conduct and management of the Synagogue, closed the doors of the compound of the Synagogue. (It may be mentioned here that unlike Temples of Hindus and Mosques of Mahomedans, Jewish Synagogues are not kept open the whole day, but are only opened on occasions of prayers, weddings etc.).

When some members gathered outside the Synagogue, the police were sent for by me. On their arrival Inspector Husain asked me why the doors were closed. I explained emphasising the fact that I was acting under the constitutional rules of the Synagogue. He opined that he could not compel me to open the doors, but suggested two alternatives. To avoid breach of peace, I consented to open the doors and allow the President to go on with the illegal meeting if he so thought fit. It is false that Inspector Husain forced me to open the doors.

I need not mention that the alleged resolutions passed at this meeting are illegal and so far they have not been sent to the Managing Committee for action. Evidently the President and his friends know the value of such resolutions.

The party which is opposing the Managing Committee of the Synagogue hold no position in any of our communal institutions in Bombay. I am a Government pensioner, I was President of the Gate of Mercy Synagogue for the last two years, I am President of the Bene Israel Benevolent Society (a society which has been in existence for last 80 years), I am a Trustee of the Home for Destitutes and Orphans, I am Honorary Treasurer of the Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Bombay, for the last six years. The oppositionists have contested elections for the last 4 years and have failed.

It is noteworthy that at the above illegal meeting on 3rd September, out of about 600 members of the Synagogue only 60 were present.

Why The Difficulty

From M. S. Rajadhyax.

Mr. M.S. Aney, it should be remembered, had stated in his reply to Mr. Satyamurti's request for convening an A.I.C.C. meeting that "it is useless to call a meeting of the A.I.C.C. But he will consider about it if the proper requisition sent to him signed by thirty members demanding such meeting."

Now the same thing is being repeated again. This time Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has stated in one of his statements to the Press that "there are considerable difficulties under the present conditions in the way of convening a meeting of A.I.C.C." Again here the Pundit repeats what Mr. Aney had said before going to prison: "I will do so," says Pundit Jawaharlal, "if there is a requisition demanding such a meeting." One is at a loss to know why this insistence on requisition? The demand of a meeting of the A.I.C.C. is, as you said in your editorial of 16th inst. "the wide demand from Congressmen for the meeting." It is a "universal desire" that the A.I.C.C. should meet and clear the situation once for all and give a lead to the country.

Is it that as a formality of a constitutional procedure this requisition is required? Then why is it not forthcoming? Are there not enough members of the A.I.C.C free to send such requisition.

Rescue Indian Cinema Industry

Mr. Mayashankar Bhatt's Appeal To Government To Emulate West And Adopt Protectionist Policy

Addressing the Motion Picture Society of India, Bombay, on Monday, Mr. Mayashankar Bhatta said:

"It is now about a year and a half since our Society came into existence, and we have been demanding from the Government since the very day of the Society's inception, the legitimate help we deserve as a national industry. We led deputations, presented memorials and in the month of March last, a resolution was moved in the Legislative Assembly recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council that encouragement be given to the Indian Film Industry. That resolution was ultimately withdrawn on the promise given by the Hon. Member-in-Charge of Industry and Labour, to look into the matter and grant us some definite relief in the near future. You are all aware that such promises are being continually held forth by the Government since the year 1928, when the Indian Cinematographic Committee, appointed by the Government, submitted its report. And, in spite of all these promises, nothing has been done by the Government to this day.

FUTURE IN DANGER.

It may be that the Government are really sincere about their promises, but that they take some time before their machinery can be set into action. Whatever it may be, I should like to point out here, that to-day the Indian Cinema Industry is faced with a very serious crisis and if nothing is done to meet the situation in the immediate future, the existence of one of India's national industries will be seriously jeopardised. The day of the silent picture in India is over, and the return on the pictures produced in recent years is hardly one-fifth of what it formerly used to be. The capital sunk in the exposed negatives of the existing silent pictures, which used to yield a good return will, hereafter, bring in almost nothing.

The transition from the silent to the "talkies" has not been at all easy. The production of a talkie costs about five to six times as much as a silent picture. It requires a greater initial outlay, larger establishment and greater technical skill. And for all these the returns from a talkie are in no way commensurate with the cost of production. The talkies have lost the charm of novelty they possessed in the beginning. The economic depression has worsened with the passage of Time. The market for a talkie is far more restricted in comparison with the silent picture. There are restrictions of languages and there is a paucity of properly equipped talkie theatres, compared with the other advanced countries of the West and East. In a word, the internal conditions of marketing and production have both, worsened and continue to worsen, day by day.

STATE PROTECTION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The external conditions affecting our trade have also worsened in the same way. The old producing countries such as the United States of America, Germany, England, France, Italy and Sweden are adopting a nationalist and protectionist economic policy and the cinematograph industry in these countries is being actively supported by their respective Governments in various ways. In addition to these old countries new ones are fast springing into existence. Zecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slovia, Austria and Spain are fostering their own Cine-Industries, and with the active State help, that they receive, they are fast outstripping us in their progress though we are older in the field.

Our foreign competitors enjoy the added advantage of a depreciated currency. Thus we find ourselves drawn into the vortex of an international competition, and when we shout for Government help, it is not because of our inherent inefficiency or defects, but because of these insurmountable and iniquitous handicaps that continually hinder our progress. The detailed statistics of revenues obtained by Government by way of import duties on our imported raw materials will be found in the memorials presented to the Government of India by the Society. Our detailed demands are also set forth in the same place. Without going into all these again I appeal to the Government and the public to realise their responsibilities in the matter, in good time and save from ruin a national industry on which no less than half a lakh of people depend for their livelihood.

CINEMA EXHIBITION.

Public opinion in this country has to yet fully appreciate the real place of Cinema in national life, and in addition to the printed propaganda, we have been conducting something more has to be done in this direction to create a sympathetic public opinion. I take this opportunity to suggest the organising of an All-India Cinema Exhibition, which will include the cognate branches of photography and radio. The inclusion of the last two sections in a Cine-Exhibition is obvious; the technique of talkie production is ultimately based on the principles of photography and radio, and as such the three together form a complete group. Such an exhibition will be the first of its kind in our country and will represent a number of unique features. You will all agree with me that apart from its purely commercial value, it will have an educational and national importance which alone would be sufficient consideration for such an effort.

The other problems which the Society has to tackle are too many to be enunciated here; problems of internal organisation and external activities, problems of advanced technique, central advisory bodies ad laboratories, a need which was pointed out by Mr. Manekial Patel in his presidential address at the last annual meeting, and the rest of them. Every one of these problems will require the best in us before its solution could be attempted and nothing but hard, continuous and well-directed efforts will produce any tangible results. In the interest of one of India's most important national industries, I therefore appeal to you once again to unite and organise and bend all our energies towards one common goal, the evolution of an established cinema industry.

Mr. Bhatta concluded his address by thanking the Society for electing him to the presidential post.

JAP DELEGATION REACHES SIMLA

Credentials Will Be Exchanged On Friday

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Fifteen members of the Japanese Official Delegation arrived here this morning at 11 o'clock in pouring rain by a rail-motor from Kalka.

They were met at the railway station by Mr. Hailey, Under-Secretary, Foreign Department, Mr. Ralsman, representing the Commerce Department, and Mr. Miyake, the Japanese Consul-General.

The party proceeded to the Cecil Hotel, where they will remain 'incognito' until Friday, when the exchanging of credentials will occur, and reception by His Excellency the Viceroy take place.

Thirteen advisers will arrive here from Bombay on Wednesday, and Members of the Tripartite Conference will be coming later on.

His Excellency Setsuzo Sawada head of the Japanese Delegation, interviewed by the Associated Press remarked that he was gratified at the cordial reception given to them at Calcutta and disappointed at the atrocious weather at Simla. He added that he was prepared to explore every avenue for a friendly settlement.—A. P.

BOYCOTT REGRETTED.

His Excellency Sawada regretted boycott of Indian cotton but said that this was private action of the Japanese importers. He hoped that boycott would be lifted before the 10th October when the present convention lapsed and the basis of a new convention would possibly be settled.

It is understood that the quota system is likely to form an important subject of discussion.—A. P.

Council Of State

LIABILITIES OF MURSHIDABAD

Government's Scheme To Pay Debts

CREDITORS SAFE

Mr. Glancy Assures, Estate will be free in few years

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Three Bills, namely, the Murshidabad Estate Administration Bill the Indian Tea Control Bill and the Indian Merchant Shipping Amendment Bill were passed by the Council of State to-day

MURSHIDABAD BILL

Mr. Glancy moving consideration of the Murshidabad Estate Administration Bill said that the Nawab of Murshidabad had contracted heavy liabilities and thus had reduced his property to a deplorable state. If the Government had not intervened creditors might not get a fair deal. Now the Government had made arrangements to pay debts of three lakhs annually and the estate would be free from encumbrances within a few years. The creditors need be under no apprehension of any unfair intervention.

There was sympathetic support from several speakers.

Mr. Glancy replying to the debate stated that the estates were situated in Bengal and a portion in Bihar and the estimated income was seven and a quarter lakhs every year. The manager was a distinguished Indian belonging to the Indian Civil Service and the Nawab had every reason to congratulate himself on the selection.

The motion for consideration was accepted. The Bill, clause by clause was taken up and was ultimately passed.

TEA CONTROL BILL

Mr. Stewart, Commerce Secretary, then moving consideration of Tea Control Bill said that the Indian Tea Industry had the full approval of the scheme.

Mr. Henderson said that the Tea License Committee had been functioning since May and had given universal satisfaction.

Sir David Devadoss pleaded the clause of small estates.

Mr. Stewart assured the House proper scrutiny before action.

The Bill was passed.

SHIPPING BILL.

The last Bill namely the Merchant Shipping Amendment Bill relating to the safety of life at sea moved by Dr. Stewart was also agreed upon and the House adjourned till 4 p.m.

On Wednesday the 20th inst. the Dangerous Drugs Bill would be taken up and the Medical Council Bill if passed by that time by the Assembly would be presented.—A.P.

14 NOMINEES FROM COUNCIL OF STATE

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

In the Council of State the Hon'ble Mr. Taylor Finance Secretary announced that the following 14 members had been nominated to serve on the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill:—

Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Das, Charanjit Singh Malik Hayat Khan Sir Annamalai Chettiar Mr. G Narayanswami Chetty Syed Mohammed Padsha Sir Hormusji Mehta, Raja of Nishipur Mr Mahmud Suhrawardy. Mr. J S Henderson Rai Bahadur Mathra Prasad Mehrotra Lala Ramsarandas Syed Hosain Imam and himself (Mr. Taylor.)—A. P.

OOTY BANK DACOITY ECHO

Appeal Against Transportation Admitted

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Satyamurthy moved an application for the admission of criminal appeal on behalf of Shambunath, fifth accused in the Ootacamund Bank Dacoity Case, who has been convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

The appeal was admitted.—A.P.

COL. BRUCE DUNLOP DEAD

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The death has occurred of Colonel W. Bruce Dunlop, ex-director of Indian contracts.

(Son of late A.J. Dunlop C.I.E., Lt.-Col. William Bruce served in Tibet 1903-'05, in the Abhor Expeditionary Force (1911-12), in the East African Expeditionary Force (1914-18) and in the Afghan War in 1919).

"WIRELESS" NOT DEAD

Hansraj Alive & In Good Health In Hyderabad Jail

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

The report published in certain papers regarding the death of Hansraj "Wireless" who is undergoing ten years imprisonment in Hyderabad (Sind) jail is incorrect, says a message from Lyallpur to which place Hansraj belongs.

In reply to his telegraphic inquiry Hansraj's father received a telegram to-day from the authorities of Hyderabad jail stating that "Hansraj is alive and in good health."—A.P.

PRINCES PROTECTION BILL

(Continued From Page 6.)

sent a petition. There may not be the slightest desire on their part to commit any breach of the peace or to endanger human life or to commit any riot. The right to hold meetings, to ventilate grievances, or to present a petition of right, or a petition for redress of wrongs is permissible under the common law for the subjects of any State. Why should the presence of an outsider make any difference in this common law right?

Similarly in view of Section No. V, Section VI is utterly superfluous. Even the holding of a commission of inquiry about the maladministration of any State, by five or more than five persons like the Patiala Inquiry Committee, would empower a District Magistrate to prevent them from conducting such an innocent inquiry on the ground that it will tend to interfere with the administration of a State. All the public bodies in British India, carrying on constitutional agitation for the uplift of the people in the Indian States would under this Section be liable to be suppressed. This is a most dangerous power which deserves to be condemned.

RETROGRADE MEASURE

Similarly, the application of the Indian Press Emergency Act of 1931, as amended by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, to the States would stifle all agitations in the British Indian Press for the amelioration of the conditions of the unfortunate Indian State subjects. This measure is thoroughly retrograde and reactionary and deserves to be thrown out like the Princes Protection Act of 1922.

When the question of bringing into hatred or contempt any Prince, as distinguished from his Government or administration, it is purely a matter of defamation. The truth of a statement is an important point for consideration in defamation. It is not so in disaffection against the administration or the Government of a Ruler. This point also deserves consideration.

WANTED IMPARTIAL JUSTICE.

Mr. Khaparde had suggested in 1922 that such cases should be tried, not by a Magistrate but by a Sessions Judge. Sir W. Vincent then observed: "I realise the force of Mr. Khaparde's argument that there will be in many such cases a powerful Prince behind the prosecution, and it is desirable that the accused should be confident that he will receive fair and impartial justice. It is also important that the trials of this nature should be carefully conducted, and in my own experience, trials are conducted in a Court of Sessions better than before magistrates and I propose to put this amendment into the category of others that I have postponed for examination by the Government of India after this Act is passed."

We are amazed to find that the Viceroy in his address to the Indian Legislature, stressed the desirability of the measure in view of the forthcoming constitutional changes. With due deference, we fail to see what relevancy there is in this argument. If the British Government were true to the implications of a federation and if they had any real solicitude for the development of democratic institutions, they ought to have insisted on all the Princes, and ought to have brought even pressure on them, to bring their administrations in line with British administration. Throughout the three Round Table Conferences not a word was said by any British statesman to make the Princes aware of what was expected of them, when they showed their willingness to join the federation.

WANTED FREEDOM

Barring a few States there is no liberty of the Press, liberty of speech, freedom of discussion or association, no real representative institutions. In these circumstances, was it not the duty of the British Indian Government when forging this new weapon against the liberties of British Indian people, to make it imperative for the Indian Rulers, who are anxious for this protection, to give liberty of speech and press, the freedom of association and discussion, to fix their civil list and to establish representative institutions?

Indian States People are looking to their brethren in British India for their assistance and sympathy for their advice and guidance and for their help and co-operation; because they are completely muzzled under an autocratic rule, and if this access to a friendly quarter is denied to them by such a reactionary measure, their lot would be simply intolerable.

PLIGHT OF JOURNALISTS

"Arms Of Press Act On One Side And Law Of Libel On Other"

SIR RAMAN'S VIEWS

Says Trouble In India Is That Very Few People Are Prepared To Pay For Newspapers

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE Sept., 18.

Presiding over the first anniversary meeting of the Mysore Journalists Association Dr. Sir C. V. Raman said that the life of a journalist at present time in India was not a very enviable one. The profession of a journalist could be compared very accurately with that of a professional walker on tight rope, remembering all the time that a little tilt this way or that might land him on one side into the arms of the Press Act and on the other into the clutches of the law of libel.

THE TRUE TROUBLE

Sir Raman proceeding referred to the newspaper habit prevailing in Western countries and opined that the true trouble of journalists in India was that only a few people apparently were prepared to pay for journals. It was a real problem to make everybody who was prepared and wished to read a newspaper to pay for it. That was the problem of circulation. If each person had the idea of possessing his own copy of newspaper journalism in India would be a different thing. Real journalism meant an expert organisation and obviously it was not possible unless there was real demand for that kind of thing and people were prepared to pay for it.

A SUPERMAN

Sir Raman observed that a first class journalist was the nearest approach to a superman that one could think of in modern days. To run a newspaper and preserve for it a reputation for sanity, for up-to-dateness and for wisdom was a great thing.

Mr. V. Bhaskaran, Secretary of the Association in presenting his report referred to the need for an alteration in the law relating to newspapers in Mysore.

BREACHES ON N. S. RAILWAY

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 18.

The Traffic Superintendent, Secunderabad, wires:—

Owing to breaches between Manickgarh and Balharshah booking of all coaching traffic and all live stock and perishables to and via N.S. Railway beyond Manickgarh in North direction and beyond Bilharshah in South direction is stopped until the midnight of Thursday, the 21st instant.

Transhipment will probably be possible to-morrow evening and restoration of through communication by Friday evening.—A.P.

ESCAPED DETENUE JAILED

BARISAL, Sept. 18.

Haripada Sen, a detenu, who twice escaped from jail was rearrested recently in a small stand in Faridpur district. He has been sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs 100, in default six weeks further rigorous imprisonment, sentences to run consecutively.

Sen first escaped in July 1930 while on leave to see his dying father. He was arrested in February 1931 and put in the Perojpur Sub-jail from where he again escaped and concealed himself till he was rearrested at Dirki Char a few weeks back.—A. P.

Corporation To Wipe Off City's "Dark Spots"

Commissioner Opposes Move, Pleading Loss Of Excise Revenue To Government But Finds No Support

That Government should concede to the Corporation the right to determine the number and location of toddy and liquor shops with a view to check the growing drinking habit in the city was the gist of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday afternoon Dr. M. G. Javle presided.

The resolution runs:

"That to enable adequate steps being taken to check the drinking habit among the labour classes in the City and to push forward the policy of gradual reduction of drinking in the City adopted by Government. His Worship the Mayor be requested to approach Government with a request that they will be pleased to concede to the Corporation the right to determine the number and location of Toddy and Liquor within the Island and City of Bombay."

The resolution was moved and discussed at length at the last meeting.

NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in supporting the motion said that it was obviously in the interests of the masses. He replied to the argument of Mr. Boman Behram who opposed the motion on the ground of loss of excise revenue. He asked Mr. Boman Behram to study the report of the Prohibition Committee appointed by the Government eight years ago to make suggestions to replace the revenue caused by pursuing the policy of prohibition. That Committee made a very large number of suggestions pointing out new sources of revenue with a view to bring prohibition into effect. Government had taken advantage of every recommendation made by the Committee by tapping new source of revenue such as the amusement tax and the betting tax but they had used the money for meeting their deficits and not to push forward prohibition.

"DARK SPOTS" IN CITY

The speaker said that a very large number of workers in the city could hardly earn enough to maintain themselves and their families and it was for the Corporation to see that liquors and other intoxicant drugs were not brought to their very doors. These shops had become the dark spots of the city and they could not move in Bombay without meeting on their left and right toddy shops at short distances.

Mr Babrekar asked whether they were going to maintain their revenue by promoting vices. He thought that liquor and toddy were being located where they were not wanted and it was right that the Corporation should have a say in the matter.

COMMISSIONER'S FUTILE PLEA.

The Commissioner thought that what was asked for in the resolution was not a reasonable request to make to Government. He pointed out that Government earned about 1½ crores in the shape of excise revenue and they were asking them to give complete control over a matter involving such a large income. Even if Government agreed to the proposal difficulties were bound to crop up. The Corporation in pursuance of their policy of prohibition would not be inclined to permit new shops to be opened and in fact might suggest reducing the number of shops and Government on the other hand would not like to incur loss of revenue.

He thought that Government had given up the policy of prohibition because they found that it was not possible to replace the loss of excise revenue and therefore the speaker thought there was no possibility of Government's accepting the proposal.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

ATTEND ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE

Dr. Ahmed Khan's Appeal To Community To Bestir Themselves

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 18

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, President-designate of the All-India Muslim Conference leaves for Patna on 29th.

After presiding over the Conference on 30th September and 1st October he will return to Allahabad on October 2nd and will leave Allahabad by the Imperial Airways' plane on 3rd October to join the deliberations of the Joint Select Committee in London on October 9.

"BESTIR YOURSELVES"

Dr. Khan in the course of a statement says:—

"The next session of the All-India Muslim Conference is of supreme importance to the Muslim community. The Joint Select Committee is continuing its deliberations. Indian Muslims have shown during the last few years that they are determined to maintain their political individuality and are unanimous in demanding safeguards for their cultural and political existence. Let us not be lulled into a false sense of security. The community must bestir itself and show that it is resolved to maintain these rights without which life itself will not be worth living. I appeal to every Muslim whatever party he may belong to to make it a point to attend the forthcoming meeting.—A. P.

ALFONSO AND HIS ELDEST SON

PARIS, Sept. 18.

Ex-King Alfonso's staff neither confirm nor deny the reported reconciliation with his eldest son, Prince of Asturias, which is believed to be the result of an interview between the father and the son, at Fontainebleau Hotel where the royal family is staying.

It is expected that the announcement will be made shortly and the Queen will be able to receive her son and his wife.—Reuter's Special.

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Size of One Machine—42 x 52

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For price and other information write to or see the

MANAGER
"BOMBAY SAMACHAR"
at the above address.

CONSPIRACY TO CHEAT CO-OPERATIVE STORES

Parsi Sentenced To One Year's Jail While Hindu And Christian Employees Receive Mild Punishment

At the Esplanade Police Court Bombay, Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, delivered judgment on Monday morning in the case in which (1) Pranlal T. Doshi (2) Joseph Carvalho, Cashier and Manager respectively of the Swadeshi Co-operative Stores (3) Pherozsha M. Ghandi, an undischarged insolvent described as an Estate Agent, were charged with conspiracy to cheat the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores in respect of Rs. 8,600:

The Magistrate sentenced Pranlal T. Doshi and Joseph Carvalho to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay fines of Rs. 500 and Rs. 750 respectively, and in default three months' rigorous imprisonment each. The third accused Pherozsha M. Ghandi was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Before the Magistrate passed orders Mr. V. F. Couto on behalf of Joseph Carvalho, the Manager of the Stores pleaded that a fine be imposed on his client as the accused had not benefitted or appropriated any monies out of the transaction

MADRAS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Mrs. & Miss Rao Beaten In Ladies Doubles

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

Winners in the Ladies Doubles to-day have qualified themselves for semi-finals in the Open Amateur Championship Tennis Tournament conducted by the South Indian Atheltic Association.

Much interest was evinced this afternoon as some of the events have passed the preliminary stages.

The following are the details:

MEN'S SINGLES.

Sahwney (Karachi) beat Gonzalves 6/1, 6/1.

MEN'S DOUBLES:

K. R. Prasad and Balachandra Rao beat C. S. Menon and Ramakrishna Rao 6/2, 6/1. Rabbit and M. Janakiramiah beat Sadasivan and Rama Rao 6/2, 3/6, 6/3.

MEN'S DOUBLES:

Brooke Edwards (Calcutta) and N. Krishnaswami beat Venkatramanjulu and Chenna Kesavlu 6/1, 6/3.

MIXED DOUBLES:

Mrs. Rao Bombay and Rabbit beat Mrs D'Souza and Menon 6/0, 6/2 Miss Lelia Rao (Bombay) and K. R. Prasad beat Mrs. Armstrong and Ramakrishnan 6/1, 6/2.

LADIES DOUBLES:

Mrs. Gompertz and Mrs. Nailer beat Miss and Mrs. Rao both of Bombay 10/8, 6/4.—A. P.

(earlier message on Page 4)

LATEST NEWS

REICHSTAG FIRE INQUIRY.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The Commission of Enquiry into the Reichstag fire in London finished taking public evidence and will publish its findings on Wednesday.

NEW "NATIONAL 'CHANGE."

(Special Cable).

TRENTON (New Jersey), Sept. 18.

The new "National Stock exchange has been formally incorrated here this morning with object of compelling the New York authorities to consider their recent decision to impose heavy taxation on the Stock Exchange transactions.

The moving spirit in the whole affair is Colonel Freiday, a prominent New Jersey Democrat.

AMERICAN COTTON FOR FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

Negotiations for the purchase of three million bales of American cotton for French interests will open this week on the arrival of the international banker B.C. Neidecker from Paris.—Reuter's Special.

FILM-STAR & CAMERA-MAN.

(Special Cable).

YUMA (New Mexico), Sept. 18.

Film-star Jean Harlow, the originator of the platinum blonde craze, arrived by aeroplane at 4.30 a.m. and awakened Justice Peace to marry her to Cosson, a Hollywood cameraman.

This is Jean's third marriage.

SHOULD JOURNALISTS BE CHARTERED?

London Editor Stresses Need Of Controlling Entrance To Profession

The increasing tendency in recent years for men to leave other professions and to enter journalism too often in high positions, without any newspaper training, was commented upon by Mr. Edward James, London editor of the "Western Mail" (Cardiff) speaking at the Institute of Journalists Conference at Eastburne, in mail week.

"There is need," he said, "for controlling the entrance of men to our craft. We may hope in time to win the State register which was one of the paramount ambitions of the institute founders. It is one of the dangers of improved conditions in our craft that others may reap where they did not sow, and we must do our utmost to guard against it. I know it is too much to hope that any editor will refuse to take an article from a man who can write whether he has been trained or not, but at least we should ask that no editor will ever employ an outsider to do a task or write an article which a working journalist on or of the staff can do equally well."

The original idea when the institute was founded was that journalists should have a charter like the doctors and other professions. In course of time a school of thought arese believing that the trade union idea would better safeguard their position. Many, however, still felt that, from the purely material point of view, the professional ideal was better, and that was the road which the institute had travelled up to now.

"Those who founded the institute forty-three years ago forged an instrument for our use. If we do not use it to best advantage, if we do not or cannot spare time and thought from our daily tasks to serve our collective interests, then this instrument will rust and fail to pieces. This would, indeed, be irony. For it is because of that terrible fascination in our daily work which, as journalists, leads us on from hour to hour, that we are wont to neglect our individual interests. We may boast with more truth than the cinema that we are the eyes and ears of the world, but for our own service too often are we blind and deaf."

GOVERNMENT SANCTION COMPENSATION

Relations Of Chittagong Victims Of Military Firing Receive Grants

Following the shooting incident at Bagran village, last March in which two villagers, Jagir Mia and Abdul Mia, were shot dead by military patrol, who were reported to have opened fire upon them taking them for terrorists, the Government have granted compensation for the family and dependents of the two dead persons.

The mother of Jagir Mia has been granted a monthly pension of Rs. 8 until re-marriage or death; the two minor sons of Jagir Mia have been granted a monthly pension of Rs. 3-8-0 each till they attain 16 years or death whichever is earlier. A gratuity of Rs. 200 has been given to the father of Jagir Mia.

In respect of Abdul Mia, his widow has been granted a monthly pension of Rs. 5, the step-mother, a monthly pension of Rs. 8 until death or re-marriage and his two minor step-sisters, a monthly pension of Rs. 3-8-0 each until marriage or death whichever is earlier. They will further get a marriage dowry of Rs. 100 payable by the district magistrate at the time of marriage. The amounts are to be paid from the 8th March, the date of the incident.

BAIL ORDER UPHELD

Khan Bahadur And His Nephew In Embezzlement Case

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 18.

An application to cancel the bail bonds of Khan Bahadur Mohomed Pannah, ex-M.L.A., ex-M.L.C., and his nephew, Rasulbux was filed in the Judicial Commisioner's Court by the Public Prosecutor.

Both the accused are undergoing trial before Mr. H. T. Patel, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Rohri on charges of conspiracy to embezzle Rs. 2937 being the salaries of teachers of Sukkur District School Board whereof Khan Bahadur was the chairman.

In support of the application an affidavit has been filed by the Superintendent of Sind, C.I.D. alleging the Khan Bahadur attempted to tamper with the evidence of an important witness and of released there was fear of his spoiling the prosecution.

The Bench consisting of Mr. Ferrers, Judicial Commissioner and Mr. Rupchand, Additional Judicial Commissioner upheld the Sukkur Sessions bail order but imposed conditions.

COTTON HOAX CAUSES PANIC

Members Of Liverpool Exchange Receive Huge "Orders"

The Liverpool correspondent of the "Daily News" wrote in mail week as follows:—

Police inquiries are being made here and in Manchester concerning bogus orders for cotton futures which have been received by members of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange amounting to more than £250,000.

The orders were given by telegram and telephone in the name of prominent Manchester spinners.

Had all te order been put through there might have been something like a panic on the Exchange and a sharp rise in prices.

Only one firm of brokers acted on the instructions without seeking confirmation of orders—the transaction in this case involving about £144,000—and a loss to the broker of about £1,000.

The hoax was perpetrated nearly six weeks ago, but it was not until yesterday that the police issued photographs of two telegram originals in the hope that someone would recognise the handwriting.

PAYING CAR-BANDITS IN THEIR OWN COIN

Lord Trenchard's New Chasers Will Develop 80 Miles p. h. Speed If Needed

Ramshackle tradesmen's vans which rattle and bump on the tram-sets, driven by men in greasy caps and threadbare suits. This is the deceptive appearance of Lord Trenchard's new "Q" cars designed to drive the car bandit off the streets of London, says the "News Chronicle."

Beneath the bonnets of these vehicles are new super-tuned 8-cylinder engines developing enormous power and speed. With a touch of the accelerator they can at any moment burst into 80 miles an hour.

Behind the driver, and hidden from the gaze of the curious-minded sits a wireless operator listening with earphones to the dot-and-dash messages sent out in code from Scotland Yard's transmitter.

A dozen or more of these new "Q" cars are being fitted out and they will take the road within the next week or two.

A quiet, unassuming grey-haired man, Mr. G.A.H. Wootton, the Yard's Chief Engineer, is responsible for evolving the new cars.

FRENCH OFFER TO JACKSON.

Alex Jackson, the Chelsea footballer, declared that he had received a very attractive offer from the Roubaix Football Club, France, and had been given several days to decide.

"I would definitely take their offer if it were not for business ties in London," he said. "As it is, I am doing my best to rid myself of these ties and go to France.

"It is a good job both financially and physically and I am hoping very much that I can get away to France very soon. It all depends on my own arrangements this side of the Channel.

JUTE SHARES RULE EASIER

In Coals, Undertone Continues Steady With Limited Turnover

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

Jutes ruled slightly easier after weekend but trading was on a moderate scale. In coals, the undertone continued steady with limited turnover resulting. In Teas good business resulted with upward tendency in almost every instance. In Miscellaneous Indian standard Wagon ordy recorded sharp rise over their last quotation, while Indian Wood products also were in demand. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. paper 84/4 small lot; 4 per cent. loan 1960/70 98 small odd lot; 5 per cent. loan 1940/43 107/6 small lot; 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 113/4; 5 per cent. loan 1939/44 107/2; 4 per cent. Punjab bonds 1948 99/4 small lot; 5-3/4 per cent. Punjab Bonds 1937 106/8 small lot; 6 1/2 per cent. treasury bonds 1935 106/12 small lot.

Banks:—Central Bank 25/12; Imperial Bank fully paid 1231/8 small lots.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light 67; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar guaranteed 86.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ordy 18/12; Dunbar 105 small lot.

Coals:—Amalgamated 14/6; Bengal 246/8; Burrakur 13/12 ex div small lot; Equitable 20/8; New Beerbhoom 11/12; Beerbhoom pref. 11/12; Raneegunge 39/12

JUTES.

Albion 2368 small lot; Bally 140/8 small lot; Bally pref. 113; Belvedere 323 small lot; Budge Budge 315 small lot; Champdany 136/8; Clive 26/10; Gondalpara 763/8 small lot; Howrah 48/11; Hukumchand pref. 109 small lot; Kamarhatty 449; Kanknarrah 422/8 small lot; Kinnison 613; National 21/2; Orient 203/8 small lot; Union 365 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Chemical ordy 284 small lot; Burn & Co., pref 138/8; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 51; Bengal Flour 106; Hindustan Co-operative Insurance 29; Associated Hotels of India ordy 3; Associated Hotels in India pref 82; Indian Wood products 32/12; Bengal Paper pref 123 ex div.

Sugar:—Cawnpore 35/4 small lot; Samastipur 13/12.

Teas:—Bishnauth 24/8 small lot; Borpukhuri 11/4; Hattikhira 21; Hasimara 38/8; New Samanbagh 23/4 small lot; Seajuli 35/2; Tukvar 27/4; Tengpani 17.

Debentures:—6 per cent. Bally Jute Hills Debentures 106.—A.P.

PARACHIST HAS HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPE

Narrowly Missex Air-Liner Which Crosses His Path

In view of thousands of holiday-makers at Weymouth Mr. Price Ward, the world's youngest professional parachutist, of Sir Alan Cobham's air circus, narrowly escaped death when giving a demonstration.

He was descending after a jump 2,000 feet up when he noticed an air liner taxi-ing in his direction to land passengers.

"At first I was doubtful what the pilot of the air liner was going to do," Ward told an interviewer who saw him in bed at Weymouth Hospital. "Next moment I realised he was going to cross my path.

"I was frantic with fear. I waved wildly to the pilot, but was unable to attract his attention. He crossed my path and the back draught from the liner rendered the parachute almost useless.

"I fell like a log from 30 feet and remembered nothing more until I regained consciousness in hospital."

This is the first accident Ward has had in 1,000 descents made in every country in the world. He is suffering from severe leg injuries and shock.

HEADLEY FOR LEAGUE.

George Headley, the famous West Indies batsman, has decided to accept the offer made to him by Haslingden, the Lancashire League club.

The contract, for a period of two years, is expected to be signed by Headley shortly.

Although the terms have not yet been made public, it is understood that a clause insists on him being released for Test matches, if and when required by his country.

Headley will return to the West Indies with other members of the touring team on Sept. 13, and is expected back in England next April.

STERLING SOARS HIGHER STILL

Sequel To Constant Inflation Rumours

"Chronicle" Special

Bombay, Sept. 18

In New York, upward trend of prices continued unabated under vigorous general buying actuated by favourable developments in the textile situation while further appreciation in the sterling due to constant inflation rumours was another factor in the general upswing.

Reports that negotiations by Reconstruction Finance Corporation were under way to extend further credit to Russia for purchases of cotton also contributed to the prevailing strength of the market where prices shot up under a constant flow of orders.

Trading in October commenced at 9.73 i.e. 19 points on bullish week-end news and immediately after, prices soared up stimulated buying by Wall Street and foreign interests prompted by steadier Liverpool advices and firmness on the Stock Exchange coupled with strength in other leading commodities, rate touching 9.87.

WHEAT

Liverpool wheat opened steady 69-14, 61-7/8, 64-14. Improvement was chiefly due to firmer advices abroad and a fair volume of business was put through but thereafter trading slackened off due to the lack of further support.

The London Stock Exchange showed less activity with little business passing while gilt-edged securities also relapsed into dullness. Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.73½ and sharply further appreciated to 4.75-3/4 its firm tendency being maintained throughout the session touching highest at 4.79½.

Franc opened 80.68 and immediately fell back to 80.40 continuing to steadily decline. Local opened firm 56/12, 56/14 and 57/2 and after fluctuating within the narrow limits closed steady 56/13. 57, 57/3 st.

GOLD

Gold opened steady 32/8/3, 32/8/6, and 32/8/9. Absence of enquiry cause a slight set back early in the session but weakness in the Sterling-Paris Exchange brought in some scattered buying and after some reaction due to profittaking, finally closed quiet but steady at 32/11/6, 32/11-9 and 32.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T.T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

London, Sept. 18.

Previous Closing	4.69 3/4
To-day's Opening	4.73 1/2
To-day's Closing	4.79 5/8

T.T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 18.

Previous Closing	4.70 3/4
To-day's Closing	4.77 3/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, Sept. 18.

Previous Closing	9.54
To-day's Closing	9.73
Difference	+.19
To-day's Closing	9.94
Difference	+.40

BROACH EXPECTATION.

April/May Rs. 207-11-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

Previous Closing	5.34
To-day's Opening	5.38
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing	5.40
Difference	+.06

FRANC RATE.

Paris, Sept. 18.

Previous Closing	80.62
To-day's Opening	80.68
To-day's Closing	79.96

SILVER.

London, Sept. 18

Silver Ready	18-7
Difference	2 annas
Silver Forward	18-8
Difference	2 annas

Tone of market.—China and Continent bought.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Silver Ready	56	10	0
Asso	56	14	0
Kartak	57	2	0
Gold Asso	32	11	6
Gold Kartak	32	11	9
Sovereign	20	11	6

ASSEMBLY PROTESTS AGAINST ADEN TRANSFER

(Continued From Page 1.)

diture would balance anything put forward on Indian side.

GOVT. NEUTRAL.

Sir George Schuster added that the Government of India did not wish to take any side. The facts were that until 1900 the entire civil and military expenditure was borne by India. As a result of the Welby Commission, His Majesty's Government from 1901 had contributed £72,000 which amounted to about half of the military cost of 21-1/2 lakhs. Later on the military expenditure grew and in 1926-27 stood at 47-1/3 lakhs. On the 1st of April, 1927 His Majesty's Government took over the mlitary and political expenditure, and India was to contribute £250,000 for the first three years and thereafter £150,000 annually, or one-third whichever was less. His Majesty's Government were experimenting with large scale defence by air, but the maximum commitment of India was £150,000 annually.

RELIEF FOR INDIA?

As regards the Civil Administration, figures for the last seven years showed an annual average deficit of Rs. 66,000, but in view of the economies, they might say that the civil budget would balance the financial position, therefore it was that as a result of transfer, India would be relieved of 15 to 20 lakhs of expenditure and might lose a lakh or two under head-incometax.

HINT TO BURMA.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad had raised questions of assets in respect of public buildings, properties and harbour set up by the Bombay Government. They were calculated to be worth nine lakhs. When the Government of India took over Aden and the Bombay Government put in a claim for nine lakhs, it was turned down on the ground that when one administration succeeded another, it took over the assets and the liabilities free of payment. That was the principle on which the question of the separation of Burma was being discussed. Government of India's buildings were similarly handed over to military authorities when the control was transferred to His Majesty's Government. The water-works expenditure was in the form of a grant to municipal committee. Sir George Schuster hoped that these facts would be given due weight and promised consideration of the facts and figures put forward by the Opposition speakers.

WORSE CONDITIONS?

Maulana Shafee Daoodi maintained that his discussions with people in Aden revealed that there was a feeling that conditions under which the Indians lived there, would be much worse than what they were at present, if the Colony was transferred.

Mr. Jehangir Munshi ironically described the communique as most honest and said that after more than a century, the British Government discovered a strange truth that, Aden was geographically remote from India. He asked why the British Government were so solicitous as to be anxious that India should save some 16 lakhs of rupees annually.

FOR INDIAN DEFENCE.

Mr. Sitaram Raju remarked that when the British Government had with regard to Aden a fine theory that it was situated at a remote distance from India.

Referring to the financial effects on India, Mr. Raju contended that whatever be the loss Aden's position was such as to be the most essential to the defence of India. Apart from the interest, mere principal alone spent by India to develop Aden amounted to crores since a century ago, and he asked what compensation the British Government now offered to India.

IYER'S LOGIC.

Mr. Ranga Iyer, though having acquiesced in the transfer of political and military control without any protest, he had no other go but to bow to the inevitable. At the same time there was no denying the fact that India very much depended on England's naval force to protect India's vulnerable Coast. India believed in British connection, if His Majesty's Government did the same. Then they should not estrange the wishes of both, the Assembly and the Council of State, and allow civil control to vest with India.

Mr. Desouza said that Aden was the distributing centre of India's produce. As one coming from Malabar he feared that the products of Malabar especially spices amounting to half a crore of rupees which passed through Aden to Central Assian countries would be considerably affected if Aden was transferred.

SIR COWASJI'S OFFER.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir emphasised that the Indian public were at one in strongly resenting the proposal of His Majesty's Government and made an offer to the Leader of the House of a bundle of pamphlets which were all unanimous in opposing the transfer.

Dealing with the communique he expressed the opinion that the arguments contained in it were flimsy. He made pointed reference to the assurance of the Foreign Secretary in the presence of the Viceroy given to the deputation which waited on the Viceroy in 1931 as soon as the control of Aden was transferred to the Government of India that there was no ulterior motive. Now if they felt any difficulty that Aden could not fit in the Federation, let them retransfer it to Bombay. He asked why at all Government were so very solicitous about relieving India of expenditure when neither the Assembly nor the Council of State had passed any resolution asking for it. Referring to the Services, Sir Cowasji feared that Indians would be gradually eliminated.

"PAY WITH COMPOUND INTEREST."

Concluding Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that India had no objection to share in the military expenditure of Aden, but if Aden was to be transferred, then let the British Government pay with compound interest the amount spent by India for the protection of Aden.

Mr. Muzumdar urged Government to respect people's feelings.

COAL AND OIL DEPOT.

Sir Leslie Hudson described Aden as a coal and oil depot for ships going to Suez. It was true that large sums of Indian money had been spent in Aden. But also large sums had been invested by Britain. If the argument of India was that because India had invested money, therefore, Aden should not be transferred, then Britain could use a similar argument over money invested in India by her. He had, however, deep sympathy with the Indian desire that the control of civil administration of Aden should continue to be vested in India. He hoped that His Majesty's Government would take full note of this express desire

Mr. Amarnath Dutt and Mr. Moazam Saheb spoke against the transfer.

When 20 non-official elected members had participated in the debate, closure was applied. Mr. Bhupat Singh withdrew his motion and Dr. Ziauddin's amendment was carried.

The Assembly adjourned till Wednesday which is expected to be the last sitting when the Medical Council Bill will be discussed.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK BILL

Sir L. Hudson & Sir C. Jehangir Represent Bo[illegible] On J. S. C.

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

In the Legislative Assembly this morning after interpellations Sir George Schuster announced that the following members of the Assembly had been selected to sit on the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill:—

Sir George Schuster;

The Independent Party:—Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. S. C. Mitra, Mr. Azharali and Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya;

The Nationalist Party:—Mr. Gayaprasad Singh and Mr. Bhupatsingh;

The Democratic Party:—Mr. B Das and Sardar Santsingh;

Moslem Party:—Mr. Yaminkhan.

The Centre Party:—Mr. S. R Pandit;

Unattached:—Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy; and Sardar Nihal Singh;

The European Group:—Sir Leslie Hudson.—A. P.

PRENN BARRED AGAIN.

D. Prenn's request to be allowed to play for Poland, the country of his birth, has been refused by the Polish Lawn Tennis Association.

Prenn, who was born a Polish citizen of Jewish parents, was formerly Germany's leading Davis Cup player.

He left Germany on the introduction of the Hitler regime and has now settled in England.

The Polish Lawn Tennis Association, after due consideration, decided that, as Prenn had refused hitherto to play for Poland, there was no reason why he should now be allowed to wear Polish colours, especially as in 1932 he abandoned his Polish nationality and adopted that of Germany.

Spy Ridden Europe

How Secret Government Agents Ply Their Mysterious Trade In World's Capitals

Espionage—dread, secret weapon of nations at war and a clandestine agency of some governments in time of peace—has come to be regarded by authorities as one of the most destructive forces in the world to-day. In wartime the successful operation of a single spy often has been more powerful than a whole division of soldiers. In peacetime a spy might destroy the value of the secret defences of another country by obtaining the plans and learning the secrets which cost millions to develop, writes Mr. Joseph U. Dugan in the "Japan Times."

In recognition of these facts governments, especially in Europe have considered it necessary to maintain elaborate espionage and counter espionage systems which, although primarily designed for defense, can become a nation's most powerful offensive weapon. This was illustrated in the world war. The parts played by the spies of Germany and the Allies were as important and in some instances far more important than the actions of the fighting armies in the field. Espionage in the world war proved the truth of the old saying "forewarned is forearmed" and, in addition, revealed another powerful truth—'Misinformed is disarmed."

GERMAN ESPIONAGE.

Had it not been for a masterful stroke of counter espionage on the part of the Germans, the great spring drive of the German armies in 1918, a drive which nearly ended the war in a German victory, would not have been possible. Months before the drive began German counter espionage agents discovered the identity of and captured twenty-one French spies operating behind the German lines. These men were shot to death, but not before the Germans had discovered their means of communication with France, the codes they used, and their secret identification symbols. The Germans sent reports to French headquarters in the names of the spies who had been shot. The reports contained false information, but the French did not learn this until it was too late and the great German drive was under way. The false reports had led the Allies to believe the Germans would strike at an entirely different point on the front and allied troop had been drawn to this point. Weakening the real objective of the Germans.

The Germans later were victims of a similar coup by American counter espionage agents. German spies in Switzerland, hotbed of international espionage during the war, were deliberately tricked into believing that the Americans were planning a gigantic offensive action in Alsace-Lorraine. This belief added to the confusion of the German troops when they met crack divisions of the American army a short while later at Chateau Thierry and Belleau Wood.

MATA HARI.

History never will record the names of all the spies who achieved brilliant success during the war, and a curtain of mystery will remain over the complete record of espionage; but the thrilling and tensely dramatic story has been told in part in the records of a few spies who, after achieving brilliant success, were caught, and whose daring exploits were made public. Best known of there, perhaps, is the story of the mad, mysterious career of Mata Hari, the "Red Dancer," a super spy of Germany before and during the war.

Mata Hari was born Margaret Gertrude Zelle in the little Dutch town of Leeuwarden on Aug. 7, 1867. Her childhood was normal and uneventful. At 14 she entered a Catholic convent school where she remained for four years. When she was 18 she met Capt. Campbell MacLead, an officer in the Dutch colonial army. They were married shortly afterwards and went to Java where Capt. MacLeod was stationed. Marital troubles soon became unbearable and after a few years they were divorced. The young divorcee went to Paris, determined to study for a professional stage career as a dancer. She assumed the name Mata Hari and soon made a successful stage debut. Several years before the war she went to Berlin on a vaudeville tour and there was enrolled in the German secret service and was designated as spy H21.

At the outbreak of the war Mata Hari was in France. She had become an exotic, mysterious figure and a famous courtesan. She knew and was in the confidence of high ranking army officers and government officials. Shortly before hostilities began she made a quick trip to Berlin and was given her war mission. Before returning to France she spent a few months in Amsterdam, at German espionage headquarters.

Her most sensational exploit occurred soon after she had returned to France as a Red Cross nurse. She went to Pittel, the base of French military aviation. She became the mistress of officers and learned from them the secret plans of a great allied offensive. She was later active in Paris and came under the suspicion of the British intelligence service.

The French then deported her as an undesirable. Mata went to Madrid, where she became the mistress of the head of the German espionage service in Spain. She was at the time under constant watch of allied secret agents. Soon she was ordered by her superiors in Germany to return to France. She did so, and shortly afterward a radio message ordering money to be delivered to her by a Dutch bank was intercepted and decoded by the French. Mata Hari was arrested as a spy. She was found guilty and shot to death by a firing squad.

A BELGIAN SPY.

Another woman secret agent whose exploits became famous was Leonie Van Houtte, a loyal Belgian, who was a dressmaker in Roubaix at the start of the war. With another famous allied spy, Louise De Bettignies, also a Belgian patriot, Leonie Van Houtte kept the British forces in Belgium well informed of German activities and smuggled many Belgian refugees across the lines. Mlle Van Houtte and her co-spy, Louise De Bettignies, were caught and sentenced to prison by the Germans.

Perhaps the most tragic figure in the espionage services during the war was Madame Despina Storch, known as the Turkish beauty. Madame Storch was suspected of being a German spy and was trailed by the secret agents of every allied nation.

Madame Storch came to the United States towards the close of the war and was immediately an object of close surveillance by agents of the Department of Justice. Several times the agents believed they had caught Madame Storch in the act of treasonable communication, but each time she eluded them. Finally she made plans to leave the country, but was detained at Ellis island. Believing that she had no chance to escape, Madame Storch became ill and died within a few days. She was buried in New York.

That Europe is still spy ridden, fifteen years after the war, was brought suddenly and shockingly to public attention recently with the arrest of Lieut. Norman Baillie-Stewart of the famous British regiment of Seaforth Highlanders. Lieut. Baillie-Stewart was tried and found guilty on charges of selling military secrets to German espionage agents.

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(Antiseptic Shaving Stick)

A full sized stick made of purest soap, manufactured for shaving, yielding a profuse lasting lather highly emollient and soothing which leaves the skin cool and refreshed and is no less remarkable for its soft alluring perfume.

The Calcutta Chemical Co., Ltd.

Bombay Branch: Devakaran Mansions, Princess St.

PAVES WAY TO FRANCO-RUSSIAN RAPPROCHEMENT

Emergence Of Hitlerism Leads To New Orientation Of Politics

M. Edouard Herriot's arrival at Odessa in mail week on his second visit to Soviet Russia, for a stay of some two weeks in the country as the guest of the Government, was warmly greeted in the Izvestia," which wrote:—

"M. Herriot, after arriving in Soviet territory, expressed the hope that his journey to the Soviet Union would be beneficial to the cause of peace. Soviet public opinion shares these hopes, along with his desire for peace and the strengthening of the links between France and the Soviet Union."

M. Herriot, whom the French Ambasador, M. Alphand, and the representatives of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs met at Odessa began his journey with visits to collective farms in the neighbourhood of Odessa in the company of some high local officials, writes the Moscow correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." Before coming to Moscow he will visit Kiev, Kharkov, and the Dnieprostroi hydro-electric power plant.

Although M. Herriot's conversations with Soviet statesmen here are of an unofficial character, a certain degree of importance attaches to them because of his position as an ex-Premier and his influence in the councils of the present governing party in France. Quite possibly the new European situation created by the emergence of Hitlerism and some means of stimulatng Soviet-French trade, which is likely to expand from the former very modest dimensions as a result of the new political cordiality between the countries, will be among the subjects which M. Herriot will discuss here.

Uncompromising opposition to any attempt to revise European frontiers by means of war, a view closely coinciding with that of France and her East European allies, is voiced by Karl Radek in an article in "Izvestia" regarding Russo-Polish relations. The publication of Radek's article coincides with the presence in Russia of M. Herriot.

Declaring that the Soviet Union does not make a fetish of the present European frontiers, Radek writes.

A new world war can only increase the sufferings of humanity. Forces aiming at a violent change of the map of Europe showed the world a Gorgon's face. The Soviet Union willingly greets any country which will supports its struggle for peace.

Simultaneously Radek, who recently returned from a tour of Poland, affirms the fullest sympathy of Russia with Polish independence, describing the emergence of an independent Poland as one of the few progressive results of the world war. He declares:

Those who hoped for the participation of the Soviet Government in activities directed toward a new partition of Poland, and those who suspected such intentions on the part of the Soviet Government, were equally mistaken.

This indicate an emphatic repudiation of the dream of some German militarists of common Russo-German action against Poland.

NEW USE FOR VOLCANOES

Telling Time For Period Of 400,000,000 Years

WASHINGTON, (By Mail).

A new use for volcanoes has been found by scientists. They can use them as "clocks" to date events in the world's past.

Mr. Rosendrans, of Pennsylvania State College told the International Geological Congress that volcanoes serve to date events as far back as 400,000,000 years ago, or even earlier.

In any volcanic eruptions ash is thrown out, which forms a layer over surrounding country. Eventually the ash turns into a deposit known as bentonite, and this gives a clue to the age of surrounding rocks. The age of bentonites can usually be calculated accurately.

Learning the age of rocks is the first step toward learning the age of the earth.

The bentonite beds serve as a check on the ages of rocks as determined from fossil plants and animals found in them. Sometimes the fossil "clock" is not reliable, for two different kinds of animals may have lived at the same time in two nearby regions. If the same blanket of bentonite is spread over both areas it is known they are the same age even if the fossils are different.—Reuter.

U. S. DRIVING BRITISH OUT

Depreciated Dollar Helps To Materialise Roosevelt's Plan

Lately British traders and manufacturers have been bitterly complaining that the Japanese have been pushing their way into South American markets, so far monopolised by British and American businessmen. But now comes the report that the United States' greatest movement to capture the British Empire's markets in the rest of the world will be launched shortly by the Government in conjunction with the manufacturers of America.

This "offensive", says the "Sunday Express" will be aided by the continued fall of the dollar, the effect of which is already being felt by some shipping companies, and which, if it goes on, may affect the motor-car industry.

An attempt to steal the markets secured by England with "black pacts" is part of President Roosevelt's ambitious plan to make the whole continent of America one great economic unit.

TIRED OF SQUABBLES.

The President is tired of the squabbles of Europe. He is disappointed at the result of the World Economic Conference. He has decided that Europe is no use to America, and so he has begun work on a pan-American alliance.

The foundations of a vast trade alliance were laid in Washington this week, when preliminary conversations between Colombia and the United States State Department were held. When negotiations with Colombia are completed Brazil and Argentina will be invited to discuss trade agreements.

President Roosevelt hopes that the discussions will lead to the formation of a pan-American Union at a meeting of these nations at Monte Video in December.

It is extremely probable that when these negotiations are concluded other South American countries will be approached. Mexico is likely to be the first.

The trade discussions with Colombia will centre in the willingness of America to maintain coffee, bananas and cocoa, the principal exports of that republic, on the free list for an indefinite period in return for an expansion of American markets in Colombia.

Meanwhile American manufacturers are preparing to deluge these countries with advertisements and salesmen extolling the virtues of American goods.

Owing to the shorter distances they have to cover they hope to be able to undersell English and Empire manufacturers.

England's black pacts will be blacker still.

"SAVAGE MAN'S" POOR CHANCE

Should Keep Off Stock Exchange, Says Professor

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

The odds are 12 to 1 against the "savage man" making any spectacular profits or permanent gains in stock market speculations, according to Professor Carl N. Schuster.

Professor Schuster, who is head of the mathematics department of the State Teachers' College, Trenton, New Jersy, made this statement in an address at the Summer Session of Columbia University.

He pointed out that the amateur speculator faced the keen competition of corporation officials, floor traders, and specialists who could take advantage of the "slightest fluctuations" of the market.

"The best thing for the average man to do is to stay away from the stock market," Professor Shuster advised. "I know of very few amateurs who have made any spectacular profits or permanent gains from stock speculation. But if a man is going to play the market there are certain rules he should follow."

DON'T BUY ON MARGIN.

Professor Shuster asserted that no amateur speculator should buy on margin, but if that was not necessary, he should make his margin as large as possible, preferably 50 per cent. or more. If the stock starts down and the margin is endangered he should sell some of the stock and reduce the margin in that way rather than borrow more money.

"Where the amateur always fails is in taking his profits," he said. "There are no profits until the stocks are sold and the money is in the bank. The paper profits about which the amateur always talks cannot truly be classed as profits. The amateur fails as well in taking his losses. It is the expert who takes his losses gracefully before they become too large."—Reuter.

DISTINGUISHED GERMANS LOSE NATIONALITY

First List Of 33 Who Have Incurred Displeasure Of Nazis

A list of 33 "traitors" who have been deprived of their German citizenship was published in Berlin in mail week and it is the first one of several which are to be issued, according to the press. As the "Borsen Zeitung" puts it. "None of the 'traitors' and defilers of their own country has been forgotten and their names will duly appear in further lists."

Germany has thus followed the example of Soviet Russia, and Europe will soon have hundreds of Germans without nationality wandering from land to land, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Dr. Frick, Minister of the Interior, in agreement with Baron von Neurath, the Foreign Minister, has annulled the German citizenship of the following famous Germans now abroad who have "injured German interests by behaviour which conflicts with the duty of loyalty to people, nation, and Reich." The property of these men has at the same time been confiscated. They include—

Georg Bernhard, formerly editor of the "Vossische Zeitung."

Dr. Rudolf Breitschcid, Socialist Reichstag leader.

Lion Feuchtwanger, the author.

Helmuth von Gerlach, a distinguished pacifist.

Max Holz, Communist and "Robin Hood" of the revolution days.

Dr. Alfred Kerr, formerly dramatic critic on the "Berliner Tageblatt."

Heinrich Mann, the author.

Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist ex-Chancellor.

Friedrich Stampfer, editor of the Socialist "Vorwarts."

Ernst Toller and Dr. Kurt Tucholski, well-known authors.

Otto Wels, Socialist leader.

Robert Weissmann, for many years Prussian Secretary of State.

Albert Grzesinski, former police president of Berlin.

Bernhard Weiss, former vice police chief of Berlin.

Emil Gumbel, Professor of Heidelberg University.

Professor Forster.

The Communist deputy Pieck.

The Communist millionaire Munzenberg.

Ruth Fischer

All the persons on this list have been deprived of their German citizenship without being summoned to return to Germany to answer for their alleged misdeeds. Their wives and children retain German nationality, which can, however also be taken from them by order of the Minister of the Interior.

HOW TO BRING UP YOUR CHILDREN

Advice Of Mother Of Five Children

HYDE PARK, NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has a family of five, advises parents to bring up their children so that they "stand on their own feet."

"I always wanted happiness for my children," she said in a lecture. "I have come to think that people grow more through suffering than anything else. The big people are the people who have learned to stand on their own feet, accept the results of what they do and learn for themselves."

Remarking that this is a changing age, she urged that now values and standards should be established by parents.

"We must train our children to a new world," she said, "a world which we don't know about. We must teach our children principles and let them decide for themselves. They often don't do what we believe is right.

"We can just say keep on growing to ideals and standards. If they are satisfied, then we are too. We must be patient and let them learn by their own experience. I know it is the most difficult thing in the world to do."—Reuter.

U. S. Universities To Help Displaced German Scholars

Honorary Lectureships To Be Established For Their Benefit

A statement by the United States Emergency Committee in aid of Displaced German Scholars, of which Dr. Livingston Farrand, President of Cornell University, is chairman of executive, says:

"An ancient university tradition is now challenged in Germany. Race nationality and political partisanship have been set above the ideal of universal learning. That ideal has, as have other human aspirations, suffered a chequered career. But it was in Germany itself where the proud doctrines of Lehrfreiheit and Lernfreiheit received their greatest support and most profound devotion. The society of universities cannot fail to notice and must unreservedly deplore the abandonment of these time-honoured university rights wherever they have been abandoned.

A HISTORIC DUTY.

"It is everywrere incumbent upon university faculties, leaders in thought and opinion as they have come to be, to be alive to the dangers which threaten them, and by a declaration of faith to range themselves on the side of freedom of speech and freedom of teaching. It behoves them to make known, in all solemnity, that they intend to maintain their historic duty of welcoming scholars irrespective of race, religion, and political opinion, into academic society, of protecting them in the interest of learning and human understanding, and of conserving for the world the ability and scholarship that might otherwise disappear.

"As a result of disturbance in Germany many scholars of undoubted merit, some of them among the most distinguished in the world, have been removed from their chairs and must begin life anew with very inadequate means or with no means at all. Many will have to leave the land of their birth and seek opportunity, temporarily at least, in other lands. The situation makes a call not only upon our sympathy but also upon our resources. In the hope that they may serve their German colleagues in the crisis the undersigned have formed the Emergency Committee in aid of Displaced German Scholars.

"We wish to emphasise the mergency nature of our activity. We have not the resources to endow permanent chairs nor in view of the unemployment of our own scholars have we any desire to do so. The funds at our disposal will enable us to cooperate with a university only to the extent of establishing an honorary lectureship to which a German scholar may be invited for a period of one or at the most two years. At the close of such period all commitments on the part of the university and of this committee will cease."

ECLIPSE BEGAN 500 YEARS AGO

An eclipse of the sun, which began near the South Pole on Oct. 9. 1428—more than 500 years ago—will pass through another phase of its career to-day, writes an astronomical correspondent in the "Sunday Express," of Aug. 27.

At each saros (astronomical period of recurrence) to-day's eclipse remained total from its first appearance until January 25, 1591. It passed through further phases in the centuries following, and on July 8, 1861, appeared as a ring-eclipse.

As such it will continue for a good number of saroses to come.

It will not be visible in England to-day. The sun rises eclipsed in Northern Egypt and the shadow travels near Bagdad, Delhi, Rangoon, across Borneo—the sun setting eclipsed in Northern Australia.

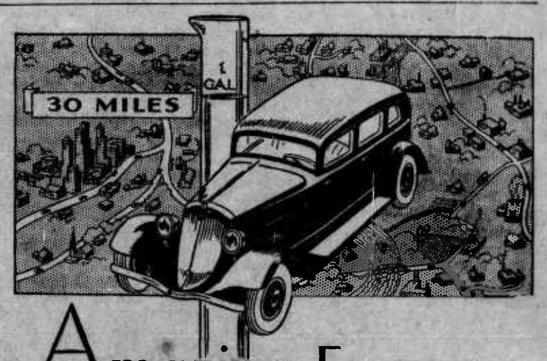
SWASTIKA BANNED IN TORONTO

Following Jewish-Nazi Clash

TORONTO, (By Mail).

Following yesterday evening's rioting in a local park here when several thousand Jewish youths attacked paraders bearing Swastik banners, Mayor Stewart to-day issued a warning that any person displaying a Swastika would be liable to prosecution.

Yesterday evening's disturbances were only quelled after police reserves had been hurriedly summoned. Five of the participants are now in hospital with injuries.—Reuter.



Amazing Economy of operation . . .

but The CONTINENTAL BEACON'S BEAUTY, COMFORT and POWER will thrill you too!

Twenty-five to thirty miles on a gallon of petrol! Only four quarts of oil to the filling! Just one extra set of tyres in 3 years! Think what this means in reduced running costs for your car.

The FLYER
A moderate-price "6"

The ACE
A luxury "6" at reasonable cost

Yet economy is not the Beacon's only feature. You'll probably want a Beacon because it is so smart looking—so roomy and comfortable—because it skims the highways with the swiftness of the wind and the smoothness of a summer breeze.

Read these compelling Beacon features: 4-cylinder Red Seal engine; Winged Power; double cantilever rear springs; racing car construction; 4-wheel steeldraulic brakes; 4 hydraulic shock absorbers; safety glass windshields; aviation type instrument dials; silent second, instant shift transmission, and many other features you would expect only in a high-priced car.

You'll like the Beacon. And you'll like the security that comes with knowing that 30 years' experience in building the world famous Red Seal engines stands in back of your car when you buy a Beacon.

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BOMBAY

Continental RED SEAL Automobiles

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Sept. 18.
Grainton, Will, Tyne.
Burdwan, Daniel, London.
Bahadur, Dowly, Moulmeine.
Tranenfels, Taylor, Hamburg.
Gamaria, Cockburn, Calcutta.
Subadar, Oakrhott, Java.
Atlas Maru, Itow, Karachi.

LOADING.
Bombay, Sept. 18.
Steamer Gandara for Calcutta.
Steamer C/o Melbourne for L'pool.
Steamer Treuenfels for Hamburg.

S S Grainton:— The Messrs. Strauss Coy's steamer Grainton arrived in harbour on Monday from Tyne, with ballast.

S S Burdwan:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Burdwan arrived in harbour on Monday from London with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

S S Bahadur:—The T M Coy's steamer Bahadur arrived in harbour on Monday from Moulmein with a general cargo.

S S Tranenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Tranenfels arrived in harbour on Monday from Hamburg with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Gamaria:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gamaria arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Subadar:—The T M Coy's steamer Subadar arrived in harbour on Monday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Atlas Maru:—The O S K steamer Atlas Maru arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 18.
2 Grainton 3777, Durban 24|9, L Dreyfus & Co.
7 Sonnenfels 5299, Karachi 19|9, L Edwards.
12 Treuenfels 5196, Karachi, N F L Edwards, Ltd.
14 Barenfels 4679, Antwerp 22|9, L Edwards.
15 Tairea 3756-tons, S & E Africa 20|9, M M & Co.
16 Burdwan 2911, Yokohama 20|9, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Baroda 1888, P Gulf 20|9, M M & Co.
4 Varsova 1955, Busrah 21|9, M M & Co.
5 Victoria Marie 882, M'coast 21|9, Merchant S N Co.
12|13 Gamaria 3232, Karachi, N F M M & Co.
14 Bahadur 3397, Calcutta 19|9, T Morrison & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Gazana 3191, Rangoon 24|9, M M & Co
R Skuld 649, Bangkok 19|9, F F Campbell & Co.
K Jalatarang 1464, N F N F Scindia S N Co.
M Shuja 3112, N F N F T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Rawalpindi 21/9 P and O S N Co.
Maldavia 28/9 P and O S N Co.
Ranpura 28/9 P and O S Co.
Viceroy of India 2/10 P and O S N Co.
Comorin 5/10 P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Kenneth, 23|9, J.F. Co.
Castalia, 27|9, G.T. Co.
C/o Melbourne 20|9, K N Co.
C/Baroda 1/10 K M Co.
Clan Ogilvy 3/10 J F Co.
C/Guildford 10/10 K N Co.
C/Canterbury 16/10 K N Co.

FROM OSLO.
Japan 2/10 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.
Goldenfels, 26|9, Edwards Ltd.
Fraunfels 16/10 L Edward Ltd.
Lindenfels 25/10 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA
Kota Baroe, 30|9, T.M. Co.

FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 2/9 L T Co.
Hilda 23/9 L T Co.
Himalaya 6/10 L T Co.
Sumatra 29/9 M Italiana.
Victoria 5/10 M Italiana.
India 23/10 M Italiana.
Tabian 21/10 T M Co.

FROM NEW YORK
City of Birmingham 26|9, F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield, 21|9, F. F. Campbell and Co.
Silvermaple, 17|9, Volkart Bros
Knoxvill City 7|10, M M & Co.
C/Cambridge 15/10 F F Campbell.
C/Worcester 26/10 F F Campbell.
President Polk 5/10 F F Campbell.
President Adams 10/10 F F Campbell.
Salawati 13/10 Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.
Kidderpore 27/9 P & O S N Co.
Calcutta Maru 19|9, N Y Kaisha
Malacca Maru 30|9, N Y Kaisha
Alaska Maru 24/9 O S Kaisha
Carthage 22|9, P & O S N Co.
Bengal Maru 18/10 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30/10 N Y Kaisha.
Tacific Maru 26/10 O S Kaisha.
Haige Maru 9/10 O S Kaisha.

FROM BRISBANE.
Straithard 29|9, P & O S N Co

FROM DURBAN
Karanja, 23|9 M.M. and Co.
Takliwa, 7|10, M.M. and Co.
Kenya 21/10 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.
Narkunda, 16|9 P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
C/o Melbourne, N F K N Co.

FOR HULL.

FOR PORT SAID.
Newton Beech N F L Drefuse & Co.
Arracan, N F Strauss & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Sonnenfels 19|9, L Edwards, Ltd.
Barenfels 22|9, L Edwards Ltd.
Treuenfels, N F L Edwards Ltd.

FOR BUSRAH
Baroda 20|9, M M & Co.
Varsova 21|9, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA
Gazana N F, M M & Co.
Jalatarang NF S N Co.
Bahadur NF T M Co.
Gandara N F, M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN (for Order).
Greinson, N F, L Drefuse & Co.

FOR DURBAN
Tairea 20|9, M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.
Shunko Maru 19|9, O S Kaisha.
Alipore N F, P and O S N Co.
Calcutta Maru NF N Y Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.
Jalaputra N F S S N Co.
Nizam N F T M Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S.S. Mantua (boats) ..... 15|9
S.S. Kalavati ..... 16|9
S.S. Havildar (boats) .... 16|9
S.S. Varsova ..... 18|9

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 18.

S S President Von Buren; Agents F F Campbell & Co., from San Francisco:—18 cases drugs, 375 rolls asphalt roofing, 170 cases canned fruits.

From Kobe:—350 cases cotton piecegoods, 130 cases cotton and rayon mixed piecegoods, 20 cases cotton shirting, 43 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting, 70 cases silk goods.

From Shanghai:—40 cases silk piecegoods, 53 cases raw silk.

From Hongkong:—25 bags sugar candy, 35 bales raw silk, 260 cases fire crackers.

From Manila:—25 bales Manila hemp, 101 coils Manila ropes.

From Singapore:—136 bundles rattans, 21 bags damar batu, 502 bags betelnuts.

From Penang:—402 bags pearl tapioca, 70 slabs tin.

From Colombo:—171 bales mattress fibre.

S.S. Tairea; Agents M M & Co; from Durban:—18 cases cheese, 50 cases fruits.

From L'Morques:—34 cases fruits.

From Beira:—14000 bags sugar.

From Mozambique:—1250 bags cashewnuts, 250 bags napupa seeds.

From D'Salam:—652 bags gum, 228 bales cotton.

From Zanzibar:—1777 bags cloves.

From Mombassa:—1000 bags soda ash, 30 cases soap, 32 bundles animal skins, 7 cases ivory, 350 casks potatoes, 5048 bales cotton.

S.S. Sonnenfels; Agents L Edwards, Ltd., from Hamburg:—50 cases beer, 430 pieces timber, 50 cases slates, 65 cases inges, 60 cases sardines, 50 cases textile machinery, 192 cases sewing machinery, 190 cases ironware, 39 cases bolts and nuts, 54 cases iron flanges, 294 cases wire netting, 130 cases paper, 140 cases hurricane lanterns, 111 bags carawayseed, 500 bags starch, 2592 bundles tubes, 175 bundles Y M sheets, 225 bundles copper sheets, 226 drums chemicals, 32 drums dyes, 58 bales chrome-split-offal.

From Bremen:—190 cases amorces, 28 cases paper, 36 cases screws, 6 cases hinges, 150 cases beer, 89 cases bolts and nuts, 53 bundles tubes, 50 bundles aluminium circles, 214 bundles wire, 340 cases glassware, 87 cases millboards, 125 bundles G C sheets, 465 bundles aspenwood, 630 bundles tiles, 315 drums chemicals.

From Antwerp:—715 drums chemicals, 1960 drums dyes dry, 230 drums dyes paste, 200 bags dextrine, 1875 bags farina, 400 bags starch, 237 cases sugar machinery, 100 cases vegetable products, 30 cases straw boards, 145 cases soap, 100 cases wire-netting, 25 cases cheese, 856 cases beer, 167 cases tyres, 50 casks glucose, 120 rolls wire, 500 bundles millboards, 100 bundles carawayseed, 504 bundles zinc plates, 512 bundles steel hoops, 405 bundles steel sheets, 800 bundles steel rods, 33 bundles steel joists.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 18.

S.S. Barenfels, for Hamburg:—764 bags kardi seed, A Virji & Co; 3 cases casings, D Abraham & Sons.

For Antwerp:—225 bales wool raw, E Mavji & Co.

For Rotterdam:—3500 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co; 220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Amsterdam:—2 pots palma rosa oil, K Harjivan & Co.

For Galatz:—30 bales cotton waste, Eastern Tdg. Agency.

For Salonica:—25 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

S.S. City of Melbourne, for Liverpool:—50 bags soap stone powder, Shaw Wallace & Co; 269 bags buffalo pickers, P Kasambhai.

For Manchester:—200 bags soap stone powder, Shaw Wallace & Co; 74 drums castor oil, W Latham & Co; 125 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.

For Antwerp:—650 bags ground nut oil cakes, M Hoosen & Sons; 100 bales hemp, D Anandji; 220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk:—30 bales goat hair, H Hassam; 275 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.

S.S. Clan Macbryne, for Rotterdam:—10782 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S.S. Arracan, for Port Said:—4900 bags groundnut oil cakes and 1400 bags linseed oil cakes, Strauss & Co.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 18

Senator Pittman of U. S. A is trying his best to raise prices of silver. As a chairman of the Silver Sub-Committee of the W E. C. he made out a good case which caused erratic movement in silver. His latest idea is that silver should be freely minted by the U S. Mints for a nominal fee. This idea is shared by China as workable and China exchange is keeping firm which in turn is having strengthening effect on the local silver market Shanghai T. T on London to-day closed firm at 1-3 1|2. The local silver market ruled firm and prices remained steady on steady buying. Gold market opened strong at Rs 32|9|6 but later on prices ruled quiet on profit-taking.

Franc opened quiet steady today but later on recorded a sharp improvement to 80.21. This influenced sharp rise in the local gold market.

	Rs. as. p.
Ready Silver	56/11/0
Asho	56/13/0
Kartak	57/1/0
Ready Gold	32/11/3
Asho	32/11/6
Kartal	32/11/9

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 18,

	Bales.
Khandesh	24
Central India	81
Berar	91
Central Provinces	69
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	104
Persians	27
Americans	129
East Africans	74
Cotton Total	599
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,118
Linseed	17,531
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	597
Gingellyseed	344
Groundnuts	7,043
Castorseed	107
Rice	6,235
Myrabollams	1,330
Gram	574
Joowar	342
Barley	128
Bajree	368
	Tons.
Coal	2,571

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS (in 1000's)

Total forwarded season to-date 305; this week 53; season 1932/33 242

East Indian forwarded season to-date 33; this week 7; season 1932/33 24

Total stock this week 815

East Indian Stock this week 51

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

3½ p c G P N Sett	84-5-0
3½ p c G P N Cash	84-5-6
4 p.c. 1960|70 Sett	98-2-0
4 p.c. 1960|70 Cash	98-3-0
5 p.c. 1945|55 Cash tax-free	113-3
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash tax-free	113
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore tax-free	113-4
6 1|2 p.c 1935 BDL tax-free	108-2
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	93-15
4 p.c. 1934|37 Cash	101-14
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	102-13
4 1/2 p.c 1934 Cash	102-3
4 1/2 p.c 1955/60	105-6
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	107-5
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	107-2
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	108-8
6 1|2 p.c. 1935 T B Cash	107-0

CORPORATION LOANS
(Taxable.)

4 p.c. B P T 1974	95-4
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	94-8
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	106-8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	117
6 per cent K P T 1956	116-8
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	108-12

3 1|2 per cent. G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 84-6 firmed up to Rs. 84-8 but again ruled easy.

KARACHI STATISTICS

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources)

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st to 2nd September 556
Same time last year 1,391
Total cotton shipped from 1st to 2nd September 1933 1,254
Same time last year 3,852

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts from 1st to 14th September 15,712
Same time last year 79,367
Exports from 1st to 14th September:—
United Kingdom 1933/34 330; 1932/33 200
Continent 1933/34 15,737; 1932/33 5,799
Cniha 1933/34 3,050
Japan 1933/34 305; 1932/33 47,948
Coast Ports 1933/34 50; 1932/33 125
Total 1933/34 19,472; 1932/33 54,072
Total exports by rail, 1st to 14th September 1933 7,363
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st to 14th September 1933 22,606
Same time last year 24,395
Estimated stocks of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 14th September 1933 6,83,422
Same time last year 6,86,017

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 18.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	16-9-33	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	24	438
Central India	81	212
Barsi and Nagar		706
Hyderabad-Gaorani		449
Berar	91	1772
Central Provinces	69	1887
Total Oomras	265	5464
Dholera		448
N.-W. Provinces		199
Rajputana		37
Sind-Punjab		163
Broach		745
Compta & Dharwar		996
Westerns-Northerns		1333
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	104	2372
Persian	27	221
American	129	1857
Egyptian and African	74	6470
Total	599	20305

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 14th Sept

In full-pressed Bales	16-9-33	This year.
Europe	55	16067
Japan & China	1550	3355
Coast Ports		50
Upcountry by Rail		7363
Afloat in harbour for Europe.		
China and Japan		1898
Total	1605	28733

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date		...
16/9/33	1063000	902000
Receipts Yesterday		
16/9/33	34000	21000
Exports to date		
16/9/33	909000	823000
Stock at Ports		
15/9/33	3109000	3420000
Stock at Interior Towns		
15/9/33	1152000	1344000
Stock at Liverpool		
15/9/33	815000	792000
Visible Supply		
15/9/33	6392000	6708000
Quantity in Sight		
15/9/33	1396000	1258000
Quantity out of Sight		
16/9/33	**1548000**	**1363000**

CONSTABLE SENT TO JAIL

Court Shows Leniency Because Villagers Gave Him Good Beating

Mr. Justice Bennet of the Allahabad High Court dismissed on Sept. 14 the appeal of a police constable of Bareilly, Makhdoom Singh, who was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment under section 385, I. P. C., by Mr. Shamsul Hasan, Additional Sessions Judge. The charge against the accused was that on February 9, 1933, he caused hurt to a woman called Mst. Chandan of Uganpur village by putting her in fear of injury in order to commit extortion. There was a further charge that he had committed a criminal assault on her at night, writes the "Hindustan Times."

The prosecution story was that the accused constable took the woman into custody alleging that she had given birth to an illegitimate child and killed the baby. After the woman was harassed and criminally assaulted at night he took her next morning from place to place saying that she was being taken to the thana. The villagers who wanted to teach the constable a lesson overtook him after he had left the village and requested him to come back saying that they had arranged for the payment of the amount of money he had demanded of the woman. The constable fell into the trap set for him and came back only to receive a good beating at the hands of the villagers. In the confusion that prevailed the woman effected her escape, went to Pilibhit and made a complaint to the police as a result of which Makhdoom Singh was prosecuted.

His lordship dismissing the appeal, said he saw no reason to differ from the lower court in convicting the constable under section 385, I.P.C. The sentence was not excessive. The maximum sentence being two years, a lesser sentence had been given by the judge because the constable had received severe beating from the villagers.

Mr. Gopal Sarup Pathak appeared for the appellant and Mr. Sunit Kumar Tagore on behalf of the Government pleader for the Crown.

WORKING MODEL OF RANGOON HARBOUR

One Of Most Wonderful Ever Built Shows Everything To Scale

"Rangoon Harbour lies in a basement in a mews off Tottenham Court-road. Yesterday morning it was 1910 there, but at mid-day time ceased," wrote the "Sunday Express" in mail week.

One of the most wonderful working models ever built occupies fifty feet square in this basement. It represents the 800 square miles of Rangoon and the Rangoon River basin.

Millions of pounds might have to be spent by the Burmese Government in solving the problem of the silt deposited by the river, but instead the Port Commissioners have had a model of the harbour built in London.

The model was built from a plan of the river as it was in 1875.

Banks, bed, water, rainfall—verything is to scale. A machine works the tides.

Electric fans make the monsoons and pipes leading from tanks convey the right amount of silt and rain according to the season.

Each tide takes 76 seconds which means that a day is about two and a half minutes.

CONTROLLING A RIVER.

A month will speed by while the model is being explained to a visitor. A year goes in fifteen hours.

When the model had been working for twenty "years" it was stopped and the water drained off. To the intense joy and relief of the engineers when the level in 1895 was compared with a plan of the Rangoon River made in 1895 the changes since 1875 were the same in both.

The model was filled again and ran for fifteen "years" until 1910, which was yesterday. Now it will be drained again and the bed and banks compared with the plan of 1910. If the comparison is satisfactory the model will be set working again till 1932.

If the model coincides with the plan of 1932 it will then be safe to say that the model is accurate, and it will be set in motion from 1932 to the year 2,000.

When the water is finally drained off there will be left a model of the Rangoon River mouth as it will be in the year 2000.

The engineers, then knowing how the river is going to behave will be able to see what are the best steps to take now to control it.

MONSOON CONTINUES STRONG IN MALBAR AND KONKAN

Rainfall Likely To Extend In West Rajputana, Sind And Along North West Frontier

POONA, Sept. 18.

Yesterdays depression near Kotah has moved north-westwards and now lies near Jaipur. It has caused very heavy rain in region between Agra and Delhi. The bay depression is intensifying and moving slowly north-westwards. It is centred this morning within a degree of latitude 18 degrees north longitude 92 degrees east. Monsoon has been strong in Malabar, Konkan, Bombay, Deccan, east Gujrat, west central India, west united provinces, Punjab, Kashmir and North West Frontier Provinces and active in east Rajputana, west Central Provinces and Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, west United provinces, west Central India, west Central Provinces, North West Frontier Provinces, East Rajputana, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Malbar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Punjab, Gujrat, north Hyderabad and Mysore while a few falls have occurred in Bihar, Kashmir, Sind and north Madras coast.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Port Blair, four inches; Amherst, Kyaukpyu, two, Victoria Point, Gwa, one, Mergui, three quarters, Balasore, one and half, Saugor, Island, Chandbali, one; Sandheads threequarters; Calcutta, Darbhanga, half; Agra, Neemuch, three; Jhansi, Dehradun, one; Amraoti, threequarters, Indore, Mainpuri, Meerut, Guna, Mussoorie, Khandwa, half; Delhi, six; Baroda, Tankhala, three; Dalhousie, Murree, Surat, Multan, two; Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad, one and half; Dera Ismail Khan, one, Peshawar, Veraval, Hissar, threequarters, Deesa, Lahore, Khushab, Sonamerg, Jhalarapatam, half; Khandala, nine; Mahabaleshwar, seven; Poona, Calicut, two; Malegaon, Mercara, one and half; Ratnagiri, one; Bombay, Karwar, Mangalore, threequarters; Ahmednagar, half.

FORECAST

Monsoon will be strong along the west coast of the peninsula in Bombay Deccan, Gujrat, west central India, east Rajputana, west United provinces, Punjab and Kashmir, and rainfall will extend in west Rajputana, and Sind and along North West Frontier. Monsoon will also continue active in Burma and strengthen round head of Bay of Bengal and in Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

Heavy Rainfall Warning: Locally heavy rain will occur in north Rajputana, Kumaon Hills, Punjab, Kashmir and North West Frontier Province and in Tennasserim during the next 36 hours and will extend in Orissa and north Madras coast within 48 hours.—A P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 18-9-33 Colaba Point 0.78" Fort 1.70" J. J. Hospital 0.66" Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.79"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 55.03" Fort 85.03" J. J. Hospital 60.41" Cotton Laboratory Matunga 60.49"

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 63.81" Fort 70.18" J. J. Hospital 66.37"

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 79.78" Fort 88.75" J. J. Hospital 82.11"

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18-9-1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—0.18 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.3 degrees (4.9 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.3 degrees (0.9 above normal.)

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.78 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 11.80 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 57.88 inches.

Weather Remarks: Rain and squally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 18-9-33.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temberature 79.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.85 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.65 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every feet of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

WEAK SPRAYS can't keep flies away from your food

Kill flies with powerful FLIT

You need FLIT in your kitchen to protect the health of your family. Weak imitations which fail to kill flies are dangerous—because they allow flies to contaminate your food with disease germs. Take no chances. FLIT positively kills all household insects. Demand FLIT by name—in the *sealed* yellow tin with the soldier and black band. FLIT is never sold in bulk.

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT SON & Co., Ltd., Post Box 431, Bombay.

FLOOD OF INFLATIONARY RUMOURS

Farmers Holding And Speculation Broadening

WEAKNESS IN DOLLAR

Washington Mobilising Credits To Stimulate Industrial Recovery

Bombay, Sept. 18.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was fairly firm and active and trade and foreign speculative buying influenced by firmness of Wall Street and steady depreciation in dollar.

FARMERS HOLDING.

Farmers are holding cotton on belief of inflationary measures and it is reported that Washington administration is mobilising credit expansions with a view to assist National Industrial Recovery. It is believed that before the Congress reassembles prices will be higher levels otherwise pressure will be brought on the administration to adopt direct inflationary measures.

OPTIMISTIC FEELING.

Feeling of optimism prevails and markets are flooded with various inflationary rumours. Dollar is losing ground again and further depreciation is confidently expected. There is considerable improvement in the demand of cotton goods and mills are reported free buyers of raw cotton. The Crop is making a favourable progress although there are numerous complaints about weevil activity. So far no important damage is reported but the next Bureau report will have make some allowance for the damage.

TECHNICAL SITUATION.

The decline of about 3-1|2 cents from the highest level has materially improved the technical situation and present prices are said to be attractive in view of depreciation of dollar and the Government policy to raise commodity prices.

SCATTERED SELLING.

The New York cotton futures market opened on Saturday at a rise of 7 points on parity with higher Liverpool closing quotations. There was scattered selling which resulted in a loss of 8 points from the opening level and the market reached the lowest level of the day during the first half hour.

SPECULATIVE BUYING.

Later on there was impressive buying. Foreign speculative buying and trade support hardened prices. Wall-Street market was firm and under expanding speculative buying, a rise of 15 points from the lowest level was registered. There was slight profit-taking at the close which resulted in a loss of about two from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 12 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 9.70c.

NEW ORLEANS STEADY.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was firm with increased buying and closed at a rise of 14 to 16 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 14 points at 9.47c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Saturday at a decline of 3 points on parity with previous New York close. Light hedge selling was offset by local and outside speculative buying and trade calling. Later the market was quieter but trade continued to absorb the contracts. The market closed very steady at a rise of one point for near months but distant deliveries declined by one point. Middling American spot Cotton prices closed one point higher at 5.48d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of one point with October 4.69 and January 4.70.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Sakel futures were active and closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points with Spot Cotton 6 points higher at 7.36d. Uppers futures were also steady and advanced 2 points with spot cotton 6 points higher at 6.52d per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was fairly active and closed steady at a rise of 15 to 7 points.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Prices on the New York cotton exchange advanced on renewed talk of inflation and reports of increased activity in cotton goods together with the firmness of the wheat and stock market. A better tone in futures brought an increased demand for spot.

Reports of crop deterioration and increasing weevil activity followed the recent rains but it is doubted whether the deterioration is more than seasonal.

Expectations of gradually improving statistical position were strengthened by reports that the Administration is considering plans to control next season's production with reports suggesting efforts to hold the next year's acreage to 25,000,000 which based on ten-year average yields means a crop of 8,800.000 bales.

Japanese interests continued to buy in the Southwest. Renewed demand for cloths is attributed partly to the recent satisfactory turnover. Meanwhile the action of the market was strengthened the bullish sentiment but conservative element is cautious fearing an increasing movement of the new crop.

CURRENCY INFLATION.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state: The probability of currency inflation in America together with less favourable crop reports, weevil damage being reported above normal this month) caused a further advance in prices.

Trade and speculative buying was in evidence whilst the decision to expand credit has slackened the volume of hedge selling but the fear of France abandoning the gold standard caused some realising.

In view of the approaching October New York tenders on the 25th instant we think it advisable to realise part holdings with a view to rebuying on set-backs.

PROSPECTIVE SITUATION

Higher prices are generally expected in the long run but the market will be influenced in the near future by tenders against New York October delivery. We have had a straight rise during the last week and moderate downward reaction is not unlikely It will be advisable to buy on all declines.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 9.56 +14 (11-5] a. m.) lowest 9.41--91 (10 21 a. m.)

Liverpool October highest 5.35 +02 lowest 5.30—03

Messrs. Sarup Chand Prethiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool. Long view bullish as unless price higher before Congress assembles president will probably be forced into inflationary action.

Nek York. There is a rumour that inflation imminent; aggressive buyers; market acting well; looks higher; farmers holding back their cotton.

New York.—Advance reflects foreign. domestic buying stimulated by continued depreciation Dollar and expectations further Government efforts restore commodity prices.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Large business in Wall Street. Confidence in success of Recovery Plan. weakness in dollar. crop accounts favourable.

Liverpool representative of New York Cotton Exchange cabled:—

"Washington present intentions probably endeavour to stimulate recovery by mobilisation credit facilities assisted by threats of inflation, but broad intimations are not lacking of ultimate possibility of more drastic monetary steps if present efforts fail."

N. Y. December highest 9.79 (11.51 a. m.) lowest 9.61 (10.13 a. m.)

Messrs. Laugley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

America undoubtedly facing numerous difficulties. Market flooded with inflationary rumours. Roosevelt obviously endeavouring avoid dollar depreciation but can see nothing but higher dollar price cotton eventually, as unless price advances before Congress meets looks as if inflationary action will be forced on president.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received the following cable from New York.

New York.—Inflation talg encouraging holding movement. Trade and speculators good buyers. Looks higher.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS (in 1000 s)

New York 15th September:ffi

Total in sight (excluding linters) season to-date 1,396; this week 367; season 1932|33 1,258

Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters) season to-date 533; this week 72; season 1932/33 458

Exports to U S Ports season to-date 897; this week 188; season 1932/33 812

Of which to Japan season to-date 204; this week 51; season 1932/33 118.

Of which to China season to-date 22; this week 3; season 1932/33 46

Of which to Great Britain season to-date 175; this week 47; season 1932/33 100

Of which to Germany season to-date 163; this week 39; season 1932/33 221

Stocks at New York this week 124

Stocks at U S Ports this week 3,109

Stocks at U S Interiors this week 1,152

World's visible supply this week 7,964

Of which American cotton this week 6,392

Forwarded to the world's mills (excluding linters) season to-date 1,548; this week 218; season 1932/33 1,353

Receipts at U S Ports season to-date 1,029; this week 276; season 1932/33 881

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES**

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 18.

B C RATE—
T T & D D 1|5 15|16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T & D D 1|5 15|16.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 15|16 to Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks Buying D D 1|6 1|32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/16 Sept|Oct.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 286 Nominal.
Banks Selling T T 284 Nominal.
Banks Buying T T 280 Nominal.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 598.
Banks Buying D D 608.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 58.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 79.
Banks Buying 60 Days 77.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 97 1|4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 87 1|2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1|2.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 58.
BERLIN—
Banks Selling D D 98.
CROSS RATES—
New York-London 4.70 1|2 16th inst.
Shanghai-London 1|3 1|2 18th inst.
Japan-London 1|2 1|16 18th inst.
London-Paris 80.62 16th inst.
London-Belgium 22.62 16th inst.
London-Switzerland 16.29 16th inst.
London-Italy 59.00 16th inst.
London-Berlin 13.20 16th inst.
London-Holland 7.82 1|2 16th inst.
London-Stockholm 19.38 1|2 16th inst.
London-New York 4.69 1|2 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6|10|5 15th inst., £6|10|5 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 3|8 15th inst., 18 5|16 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 1|2 15th inst., 18 3|8 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 38 5|8 15th inst., 39 1|2 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3|8 per cent. 15th inst., 3|8 per cent. 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 11|16 per cent. 15th inst., 11|16 per cent. 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 1 per cent.
6 Mos 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool:—October 116; Jany. 89; March 80.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A.| May 205—Liverpool May 5.46 Rs. 32-3|4 at Exchange 1|6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A.| May 205—New York May 10.21 Rs. 36 at 4.70-3|4 Cross Rate.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Sept. 16.

SAKELS:

November	13.23	plus 15
January	13.62	plus 15
March	14.01	plus 16
May	14.39	plus 15

ASH:

October	10.73	plus 08
December	10.83	plus 07

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Sept. 16.

Spot Silver	38 3|4	plus 1|8c.
September	39.55	plus 0.80
December	40.10	plus 1.00
January	40.35	plus 1.00

Tone:—Firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

Opening Quotations

London. Sept. 18.

Messrs R K Motishaw and Co. have received the following opening quotations of Indian Sterling Loans in London by cable:—

	£
3 p c	74-0-0
3½ p c	86-5-0
4½ p c	199-7-6
4 p c	103-5-0

Tone—Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Damage To Crop Owing To Excessive Rains

Bombay, Sept. 18.

In sympathy with a further rise of 12 points in New York futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 204 for Broach A.|M. delivery but owing to reports of serious damage to the growing cotton crop on account of excessive rains, the market opened firm at Rs. 205 and advanced to Rs. 205|8 on short covering and speculative buying.

Any undue rise in the local market at this time of the year will have adverse effect on export business and foreign spinners will buy cheap cotton.

The improvement was not maintained owing long unloading influenced by reports of closing down of some local mills. Destruction of crop will effect adversely the economic condition of masses and their purchasing power will be greatly reduced. There is no satisfactory demand for mill cloth and stocks of cotton goods are increasing. Under the circumstances, nearly 50 per cent. of the local mills remain idle and others are seriously thinking of reducing production.

The market became weak in the absence of any sustained buying and prices declined to Rs. 203|8.

Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 4 points and prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 205. Later on there was increased selling and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M Rs. 204/4.
Oomra D/J Rs. 180/4.
Bengal D/J Rs. 156/8.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Bengal Superfine	160
Bengal Fine	158
Bengal F.G.	156
Sindh-Punjab Fine	158
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	156
Wardha-Hingt Fine	189
Nagpur Savner Fine	189
Yeotmal Fine	184
Arvi Fine	182
Ellichpur Fine	182
Amraot-Berar Fine	181
Khamgaon Fine	180
Mulkapur Fine	175
Khandesh Fine	175
Muthia F.G.	165
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	175
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	180
Broach F.G.	188
Punjab/American	207
Punjab/American mix	197
Cambodia	260/25
Miraj/Sangli	185
Compta Good	185
Bagalkot	175
Busoga	325
Kampala	330

COTTON TEJIMANDI.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Broach A/M. delivery:—
Teji/Mandi Premium about Rs. 27/8.
Teji on Rs. 225 Premium about Rs. 7¾/8.
Teji on Rs. 250 Premium about Rs. 4/4½.
Teji on Rs. 275 Premium about Rs. 2/2½.
Teji on Rs. 300 Premium about Rs. 1/1-1/4.
Mandi on Rs. 175 Premium about Rs. 5/5½.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs. 25/4; lowest 25/3; closing Rs. 25/8.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 26/13; highest Rs. 27; lowest Rs. 26/11/6; closing Rs. 26615/6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 26/15/6, closing Rs. 27/9/6.

Linseed December delivery opening Rs. 6/8/9; closing Rs. 6-9.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

7 p.c. Katni 1st		117-8
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (TF)		132-8
7 1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement		14 2
7 p.c. Tata Hydro		126-4
7 1|2 p.c. Tata Power		1331 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st		161-4
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd (b)	xd	102 8
5-1|2 p.c. Tata Mill (c)		17 4
7 p.c. Vishnu		620 0

HIGH & LOW SHARE PRICES

During the last week highest and lowest prices of the active shares on the local Stock Exchange were as under:—

Names.	Highest.	Lowest.
B. Dyeing	780	770
Fazulbhoy	277-8	265
Pearl	167-8	155
Century	230	220
Nagpur	311-14	303-12
Swadeshi	251-14	243-12
Tata Ord.	55-8	53-6
Tata Def.	198-12	188-12
Tata Hydro	162-8	159-11
Tata Power	1021-4	1010
Andhra Ord	1475	1460
B. Burma	395	383-2
I. Cement	317-8	303-12
Bundi	27	26-8
P. Steam	288-2	283-2

SENSATION ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Huge Landslide In Fazal Group

CEMENTS ALSO GIVE WAY

Bombay, Sept 18.

The local Share Bazar opened quiet but steady and with firmness of raw cotton. no operator dreamt of a sensational collapse which overlook the market with great surprise.

Some unfounded rumours created a havoc. The disappointing state of the local textile industry was causing increasing losses of mills. It was said that several mills would be closed down and these rumours attracted heavy unloading.

Fazal was the first to give way and along with it other shares of the same group were unloaded on an unwilling market. Thus the prices declined by about Rs. 40, when the selling pressure became so intense that within five minutes a further drop of Rs. 30 was recorded.

The market became demoralised and trading became very irregular, prices fluctuating widely. The lowest price of Fazal was Rs. 195 against last closing rate of Rs. 267/8. Similarly, other shares of this group recorded sharp declines.

Bombay Dyeing shares ruled quiet at a loss of Rs. 5, and Centuries also maintained their steadiness. Simplex mill shares were firm during the early part of the day, but later on they also ruled quiet.

Cement shares was another spot of weakness. It was reported that import duties will be lowered by about Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per ton. There was heavy onloading in Indian cements which resulted in a rapid drop of about Rs. 18.

The market was erratic and displayed considerable nervousness. Sensational decline in prices is expected to create a very anxious situation. Confidence is impaired.

Fazuls opened at 271/ dropped down to 200 and closed at 215/. Pearls started at 171/4 declined to 100 and closed at 120. Indian Bleaching tumbled down to 145 to close at 152/8. Bombay Dyeings finished at 768/12. Indores weakened to 280 and closed of 200. Cements were lower. Indians receded to 291/4. Katni to 278/12 and Shahabads tumbled to 291/4 Andhras moved around 1456/4. Powers were steady at 1011/4. Bombay Burmas closed at 388/2. Belapurs were on offer at 190. Tata Steel ordys closed at 53 and deferreds were done at 187/8. Imperial Bank fully paids were in demand at 1225. Indians changed hands at 105. Tata Oils weakened to 19. Tata steel 2nd preference were quoted at 102/8.

The decline in Fazul group of Mill shares is likely to have far reaching effect on other mill shares. If operators lose courage, there will be a general wave of unloading other mill shares on an unwilling market resulting in sharp declines.

The present state of the textile industry and consequent effect on shares will create a strong case for protection to the industry against Japanese goods. Every attempt will be made to show the disastrous effect on the industry owing to Japanese dumping. However a clear study will indicate that the economic condition of consumers is so bad that even 75 per cent protection has failed to save the textile industry.

The world wide depression has utterly ruined the masses and recent reports of excessive rains have done serious damage to standing crops. Thus there seems no prospect for any improvement in the purchasing power of the masses and the textile industry will have to pass through very anxious times.

Protection or no protection, those who are now actively engaged in discussing the prospective situation of the textile industry with Lancashire and Japanese delegations, must first find out the limit of indirect taxation which consumers are forced to bear for the protection of the Indian textile industry.

Unless they find out the capacity of masses to bear such burdens, nothing will save the sinking ship of the textile industry. The well being of the industry entirely depends upon the purchasing capacity of the masses and no satisfactory arrangement with Lancashire and Japanese delegations will do permanent good to the Indian textile industry. The protection in no case should become a burden to consumers.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Bom. Dyeing 777, 71, 73, 72; 74; 63; 71; 69.
Century 225; 21; 16; 20;
Central India 307; 297; 300.
Fazalbhoy 267; 47; 52; 200; 225; 13.
Kohinoor 157; 56.
New Great 150; 46; 49.
Pearl 158; 47; 50; 38; 40; 100; 30; 12.
Simplex 82; 83-2;
Swadeshi 246; 40.
Bundi 26-10.
I. Cement 302; 293; 97; 88; 95; 92.
T. Steel Dfd. 192; 88; 78; 88; 86.
T. Steel Ord. 54/4; 52/14; 53-2.
B. Steam 285.
B. Burma 392; 82; 88;
Tata Hydro 159; 58;
Andhra 1466; 57; 60.
Tram Ord. 142; 41.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance	328-12
500 Bom. Cotton	N40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	768-12
250 Bradbury	90 0
110 Century	218-12
100 Central India	302-8
100 Colaba	86-4
100 Coorla	110-0
100 Crescent	37-8
250 Currim	60 0
250 David	60-0
250 Dawn	472-8
1 E D Sassoon	0-8-6
100 Elphinstone	3 5
250 Fazal	214-6
100 Finlay	105-0
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	121 4
1000 Hindustan	1750 xd
100 Indore	290-0
50 Kastoorchand	5-6
100 Khatau	69-6
100 Kohinoor	152-8
250 Laxmi	852 2
100 Madhowji	7-0
250 Madras United	82 8
1000 Morarji	490-0
250 Model	60
50 Mysore	98 2
250 New Great	147-8
100 Oosmanshahi	110-0
250 Pabani	71-4
250 Pearl	120-0
100 Phoenix	335-0
25 Sossoon Silk	48-12
1000 Sholapur	3305
50 Simplex	80-10
100 Swadeshi	241-4
100 Swan	71 4
25 Tata	25-0
500 Vishnu	1560 0
1000 Western	875 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	98-8
25-50 Central	24-8
500 Imperial	1225-0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	300-0
50-100 India	104-12
5 Union	4-10-6
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	25-10
70 Gwalior	90
250 Indian	291-4
40 Katni Defd.	1080-0
100 Katni Ord.	288-12
75 Okha	143-12
10 Punjab	15-10
100 Shahabad	291-14
70 United	68-0
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	12 9
15-75 New India	27-6
200 Oriental	3710 0
10-100 Vulcan	7-8
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	150/10
1000 Andhra Valley	145-0
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	141-14
100 Bom. Suburban	137 8
10 Broach	12 4
100 Karachi	185 0
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	167-8
100 Tata Hydro	158-7
1000 Tata Power	1011-4
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	777-8
100 Am. Patty	114-6
100 C. Province	84 8
100 Dhon. Baramati	81 4
100 Gujarat	61 12
100 Mandra Bhon	77 8
100 Pachora Jamner	64 0
100 Sara Sirajgung	84 0
500 Tapty Valley	711-4
MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur	17 14
30 Tata Steel Def.	187-8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	53-0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	201-4
50 Belapur Sugar	191-4
250 Bombay Steam	284-6
125 Bombay Burma	388-2
50 Do. Contry.	136 4
8sh. B B Petrol	3-5-6
50 Bombay Telephone	87 12
100 Ind. Bleaching	155-4
100 Ind. Radio nef.	556-4
100 Do. Ord.	496 0
1000 Port Canning	690-0
30 TataConsrtuction xd.	61-4
15 Scindia	10-0
25 Tata Oil	19-0
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1245 0
6 p.c. Bom. Steam	270-0
7 p.c. Bom. Trams (TF)	76
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	530 0

(Continued in Col. 5)

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1933

JUPITER GENERAL
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LANCASHIRE DELEGATION WELCOMED

Mody Pleads For More Use Of Indian Cotton

SUCCESS OF CONFERENCE DEPENDS ON MUTUAL GOODWILL, SAYS CHAIRMAN

The members of the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, met the members of the Lancashire Delegation at an informal conference this morning at the Millowners' Association office.

Welcoming the Lancashire Delegation Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Bombay Millowners Association said: "On behalf of the representatives of the textile industry in India, I extend to you a warm welcome. This is the first time in the history of the commercial relations between Great Britain and India that a delegation has come out to this country to discuss on the spot problems of common interest, and to explore the possibility of an understanding which would prove to be of advantage to both. Whatever the outcome of our deliberations may be, I feel sure this method of negotiation, if pursued in the right way, cannot fail to be productive of good.

POSITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRY

"At the outset let me make clear to you the position which my colleagues and I take up. The mill industry has been established in India for three quarters of a century, and has assumed a very important place in the economic life of the country. It is being conducted on modern lines, and is steadily growing and increasing in efficiency. At the present stage of her development, however, India is importing large quantities of textiles from other countries and the question that presents itself to us is what share Lancashire can have in that trade, and whether any adjustments can be made which might result in an advantage to her. I need not assure you that we shall examine with every care whatever proposals you may have to make in this connection, and provided the interests of the country are not affected, we shall be prepared to consider what we can do to facilitate such adjustments.

BUY MORE INDIAN COTTON.

I am sure you must realise that Lancashire in her turn has got to show her goodwill in every possible way. One of the directions in which she can give the most tangible proof of her anxiety to further India's interest would be by the increasing employment of Indian cotton in the manufacture of her cloths.

During my visit to Manchester I was struck by the evident determination of your manufacturers to try and find out fresh uses for Indian cotton, and the outcome of your endeavours is being anxiously watched in India. I earnestly hope our joint exploration of the ways and means by which we can promote each other's interests may yield results, and that out of this Conference may emerge a better understanding between the two countries, and an enduring basis for mutual co-operation. It is a task to which each one of us must apply himself with goodwill and a determination to achieve success."

SIR W. C. LEES REPLIES.

On behalf of the British Textile Mission I thank you all for the welcome extended to us. I can assure you the trades we represent keenly appreciate the action of representatives of the Indian industry in assembling in Bombay in response to the suggestion made by the leaders of the British Textile Industry that a conference should be arranged during the presence of our Mission in your country.

Not only my colleagues who are with me, but all of those whom we represent most earnestly hope that our conference may have a successful outcome. We trust that our labours may make a material contribution to the wellbeing of your industry and ours.

INDO-BRITISH RELATIONS.

If that happily proves to be the case we shall have done something of value to the general economic welfare of both countries, in each of which our respective industry is a most important element in the economic structure. In addition, everybody will appreciate that a satisfactory result of our deliberations would help to improve Indo-British relations in a very significant way. I know that political questions are outside our scope as businessmen, but I should like to say that we should be very gratified if our efforts contributed in any way to the harmony of Indo-British relations and in that way facilitated the political progress of your country.

The choice of the present moment as the time for a conference is due of course to the fact that both the Indian and British Governments are on the point of entering into discussions with the Japanese Government and we hope before leaving India to take part in conferences with the Japanese industrialists in an effort to explore more fully the problem of competition which is so complex and many-sided.

We ourselves firmly believe that given the right degree of mutual understanding and foresight, it should not be impossible for our discussions to lead to proposals which will benefit India as well as the British textile interests. Indeed we should have very little faith in the durability of arrangements which are one-sided, and we come to India fully as anxious to explore what we can do for you as to suggest things we believe you can do for us without injuring your own interests.

In connection with the use of Indian cotton, we believe a great deal can be done and there are other ways in which we can consider assistance to India as a whole. Moreover, there are export markets in other parts of the British Empire capable of interesting Indian manufacturers more than they do at present and this is also a matter for discussion.

I think this very fact of our coming out to India may be taken as an indication of goodwill on the British side, and we face our detailed discussions with the conviction that to both of us the present is a valuable opportunity and one which we are justified in regarding optimistically.

I again thank you for your welcome, which we hope to justify by being both practical and sympathetic in our subsequent work together.

MILLOWNERS MEET BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

There was a big gathering of representatives of the textile industry in Bombay on Monday morning, when millowners from all parts of India met the members of the Lancashire Textile delegation and discussed behind closed doors the future Indian Tariff policy in regard to foreign and British piecegoods.

The conference was in the nature of preliminary talks towards clearing the way for the forthcoming Simla parleys between the Government of India and Japan.

The meeting lasted for an hour and a half and was followed by an informal talk with the Japanese Textile Delegation.

The Bombay millowners were represented at the conference by Mr. H. P. Mody, Sir Joseph Kay, Mr. Alber Raymond, Mr. Geddis, Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla, Sir Naoroji Saklatwalla, Mr. T. V. Budderley, and Mr. T. Maloney, Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

Ahmedabad mills were represented by Seth Chamanlal G. Parekh, Secretary, Textile Labour Association, and Seth Sakarlal Ballabhai.

Others at the conference were: Mr. H. M. Parekh (Baroda), Mr. J. M. Doak (Madura), Mr. I. J. Commerce and Cawnpore Mills) and Mr. N. G. Khaitan (Bengal).

HURRICANE PLAYS HAVOC ON MEXICAN COAST

91 Persons Killed And Enormous Damage Done To Property

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 18.

At least 91 persons are reported to have been killed in a hurricane on the Mexican coast when the Santiago River burst its dam. The damage totals millions of dollars. The Church Oriental in North Carolina has been blown round on its axis, the backdoor is now at the front.—Reuter.

LONDON DOCTORS FLY TO NEPAL

Operation To Be Performed On Maharaja's Relative

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Doctors Souttar and Challis left in the morning.

A London message dated Sept. 16 stated:—

Three Londoners, Dr. J. H. Challis Dr. H. S. Souttar and a nurse, Miss M. A. Bradford, will leave the Heston aerodrome at dawn to-morrow and proceed to Bombay in an aeroplane piloted by Captain Neville Stack. They are coming to operate on a woman relative of the Maharaja of Nepal Dr. Souttar will operate and Dr. Challis will assist him. It is hoped that they will arrive in Bombay in six days.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT TALKS REVIVED

Britain Persuades France To Show Consideration Towards Germany

PARIS, Sept. 18.

In the hope of arriving at a basis for a common disarmament policy before taking the road back to Geneva, the British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Captain Anthony Eden is meeting M. Daladier at the Quai d'Orsay to-day in order to attempt to persuade him, according to political writers, "to grant a little disarmament on account" as a gesture towards Germany. The talks are expected to last two days, and there is a possibility that Capt. Eden will proceed to Rome for similar conversations.

A cordial reception awaits Capt. Eden but although the talks are regarded as vital because Geneva next month must see either the success of the Disarmament Conference, or a resumed race for armaments, it is undeniable that French opinion has hardened especially following Baron von Neurath's premise, that the sole alternative to a collapse of disarmament is the equality of armaments.

The fundamentals of French doctrine are, firstly, no rearmament of Germany, secondly no disarmament of France for five years in order to make sure that Germany is keeping faith, thirdly universal international control of armaments.

The only point on which France is likely to yield is Germany's probationary period. It is understood that Britain is contriving that France shall promise to disarm to Germany's level at the end of the period.—Reuter.

ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING IN HAVANA

Communists Threaten To Seize Sugar Mills And Banks

HAVANA, Sept. 17.

Tension is increasing and anti-American feeling growing involving a general strike at Manazanilla partly to enforce the boycott of American companies. Communists threaten to appropriate the American sugar-mills and banks.

A party of unarmed American marines has landed. The Government has dissolved all political parties and enfranchised women.—Reuter.

WRESTLING IN AJMERE

Hindu Maha Sabha Holds Tournament

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, Sept. 18.

Grand wrestling bouts were held under the auspices of the Ajmer Hindusabha on Saturday evening when 2,000 Hindus assembled. Kunwar Chandkaran Sharda delivered a speech, and the whole audience agreed with him in condemning cowardly attacks on the Hindu Sabha workers by Goondas. They unanimously praised the Ajmer Hindu Sabha for encouraging physical culture and conducting Hindu primary schools, organising lectures, defending the Hindu cause, and condemned mischief mongers who spread false rumours against the Hindu Sabha. The Reception Committee unanimously declared Bhai Parmanandji duly elected president of the fifteenth Session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha on Sept. 17.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR RACING

(Special Cable.)

BRNO (Czechoslovakia), September 17.

Two bad smashes marred the International Motor Racing at Masaryk Ring. British M.G. Midget driver, British racer H. C. Hamilton, left the road at a hair-pin bend, somersaulted and was pinned under the car. He was taken to hospital, with at least one rib broken.

Another car of the same class, namely, Maserati, driven by Quido Landi, similarly somersaulted a little later, and Landi was seriously injured.

The class for cars over 1,500cc was won by Louis Chiron in an Alfa Romeo, covering 495.414 kilometres in four hours 50 minutes 22-4|5ths of seconds.

The class under 1,500cc was won by German Burgaller in a Bugatti covering 437.130 kilometres in 4 hours 32 minutes 5-1|10th seconds.

STORM SWEEPS OVER RATNAGIRI

Crop Ready For Harvest Damaged

RATNAGIRI, Sept. 18.

A severe storm is sweeping over Ratnagiri. A signal has been hoisted on the Light House staff. Heavy rain squalls are reported throughout the District.

Last ten days recording was one inch daily.

Rice crop ready for harvest has partially been damaged.—A. P.

THREAT TO DE VALERA

Blue Shirt Parade Held At Thurles Despite Ban

INAUGURATION OF NEW PARTY

O'Duffy Declares He Will Bring Government To An End.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

An imposing parade of Blue Shirts in "uniform" was held at Thurles. General O'Duffy, Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. Dermot and Mr. Dillon were on the platform to open the campaign for a New United Ireland Party.

General O'Duffy warned Mr. De Valera that if he attempted by perversion of the law or a trick to get rid of a law-abiding movement, because it was a political danger to his party, he would bring the government to a sharp and speedy end. A letter was read from Dean of Cashel saying that he was heart and soul with the new party, but concluding, "May God save Ireland, He alone can".

The Labour leader Mr. Norton in a speech at Kildare revealed tha the government had guaranteed in the next budget a scheme for widows and orphans pensions, and the extension of the dole.

Labour would be consulted in all the projected legislation.

DE VALERA WELCOMED.

Two hundred horsemen made a striking spectacle in the procession welcoming Mr. De Valera at Macroom at a meeting held in a downpour of rain.

Mr. De Valera said that he had no special hatred of England, but hated tyranny. There was no fear of a Government defeat while they worked with the Labourites.—Reuter.

NEW RAILWAY FOR PERSIA

Swedish Firms Secure Contract

ISTANBUL, (By Mail).

The news that a Swedish group has obtained the contract for the construction of a railway across Persia from the Caspian Sea to the Gulf of Busra has created great interest in Turkey.

This new line will be about 1,000 miles long, and will take five years to build.

At present trade between Turkey and Persia is conducted via Trebizend, the Turkish Black Sea Port. There is a caravan route from northern Persia to Trebizend. Some trade goes through the Russian Port of Batum, north of Trebizend.

When the new Caspian-Basra line is completed, trade between Turkey and Persia will be much simplified. By that time the vast Anatolian Railway construction scheme will be finished and it will be easy to link up Diarbekr, and other towns in eastern Anatolia, with the new Persian Railway.

The overland railway route to India will thus be greatly shortened while Persia will be brought within a few days' rail journey of western Europe.—Reuter.

WHERE TO FIND GEMS

WASHINGTON, (By Mail).

Hints about where to look for real, naturally—occuring "buried treasure"—jewels such as emeralds rubies and sapphires and rare minerals such as radium, even more precious—were offered by Dr. Edward B. Matthews of John Hopkin's University.

"The most likely place", he said "is there giant granite "corkscrews' or batheliths" have pushed their way up spirally to the surface from deep within the earth. The batheliths force the "treasure out of the deep-buried rocks where it is originally formed and carry it in concentrated form to the surface.

Sometimes the batheliths are merely straight columns of granite. In any case they are bottomless.

They form the cores of mountain ranges, and in old mountains, have been exposed by the washing away of the over-lying rock layers.—Reuter.

GRAVE DISSENSIONS IN AUSTRIAN CABINET

Herr Winkler Threatens To Resign Unless Action Is Taken Against Fascists

GRAZ (Austria), Sept. 17.

Dissensions within the Austrian Cabinet which were likely considerably to embarass Dr. Dolfuss dealing with the Austro-German question were revealed at the Press Conference this afternoon at which Herr Winkler practically threatened to resign. He declared that the National Front rejected any form of Fascism. The recent activities of the Heimwehr (Fascist organisation under Prince Starhemberg) had become intolerable, and a position had been reached where Dr. Dolfuss must make up his mind what course he was going to follow.—Reuter.

INDIAN ARMY PENSIONERS SHOW THEIR FANGS

Military Die-Hards Declare That India Can Be Retained By Force

LONDON, Sept. 18.

General Sir George Barrow, five lieutenant-generals including Sir George MacMunn and two major-generals, all ex-Indian army officers, have issued statement to the press under the auspices of the India Defence League, declaring that we can hold India against external and internal dangers, provided we retain command of land and sea and control of the police.

The statement issued is of opinion that some people while not in favour of the White Paper do not actively oppose it, because they fear that we have insufficient military power to hold India.—Reuter.

BRITISH COAL'S BAD SEASON

Annual Report Records Lowest Output For 34 Years

LONDON, (By Mail.)

The output in the British coal industry in 1932 was 4.9 per cent less than in 1931 and was the lowest recorded during the past 34 years (except for 1931 and 1926, when the industry was affected by long stoppages).

This statement is made in the 12th Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines dealing with the industry in 1932.

The report says that work at the pits was more irrtgular than for a generation, and there was a further heavy reduction in the number of workers employed.

Prices of British coal, though somewhat lower than in 1931, were a well maintained, having regard to the downward movement in coal prices abroad and in commodity prices. Generally the level of wages showed no appreciable change. Revenue was slightly in excess of expenditure, as during the three years before.

EUROPE'S FALLING OUTPUT.

The devastating effects of the universal depression in trade and industry during the past four years, states the Report, are reflected in the reduction in the output of coal throughout the world during that period, which amounted to over one-fourth.

In Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, output fell from 595 million tons in 1929 to approximately 451 million tons in 1932, or by about one-fourth. The United States output including anthracite, fell by two-fifths.

In Germany the output was 13.88 millions tons less than in 1931, in France 3.70 million tons less, in Poland 9.28 million tons less. In the Soviet Union output rose approximately from 52 million tons in 1931 to over 56 million tons in 1932, including coal raised outside Europe.

FEWER WAGE EARNERS.

Altogether the shipments of British coal abroad during 1932, including foreign bunkers and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel exported, fell by 4.50 million tons (4.10 millions tons cargo shipments of coal, coke and manufactured fuel and 0.40 million tons foreign bunkers) to 57.15 million tons, a decrease of 7-1|3 per cent as compared with 1931.

The average number of wage-earners was 804,000 in 1932, or 48,000 fewer than in 1931 and 130,000 fewer than in 1929.

Dealing with accidents, the report of the Chief Inspector of Mines shows that the number of persons killed in the mines was 881, and the number injured 125,874. There were 13 fatal accidents by explosions of firedamp, resulting in 69 deaths.—Reuter.

SERIOUS RIOT IN CARINTHIA

Troops Charge Peasants With Fixed Bayonets

VIENNA, Sept. 18.

Six civilians, two policemen and one military officer were injured in a serious riot at Spitalanderdran in Carinthia. Troops with fixed bayonets charged the demonstrating peasants. The cause of the outbreak is political.

The peasants are demanding the reinstatement of the Governor of Carinthia whom the Heimwehr has removed.—Reuter.

£4,000 GIFT FROM AMBASSADOR

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. (By Mail)

It is announced here that Ex-Queen Ena of Spain has agreed to a reduction of 60,000 dollars (£12,000 at par) in the legacy left to her by the late Alexander P. Moore, a former American Ambassador to Spain.

Under Mr. Moore's will Queen Ena was left 100,000 dollars (£20,000 at par) with the stipulation that she distributed it among Spanish charities of her own choice. At the time that the will was drawn up Mr. Moore's estate was worth £300,000, but owing to the slump it is now valued at £140,000. In view of this fact the executors have persuaded the Queen to accept the reduced sum of £4,000 for charity in settlement of her claims.—Reuter.

LINKING FRANCE AND AMERICA

Flight Planned Between Sister Towns

PARIS, (By Mail.)

In order to bind the people of Vincennes near Paris more closely to the people of Vincennes, Indiana, a French committee under the leadership of M. Herriot has purchased a new four-seater aeroplane which will be flown in stages from France to American.

The flight will be about 15,000 miles long and will include Toulouse, Alicante, Casablanca, Rio de Oro and Dakar. The machine will then be shipped across the South Atlantic to Netal in Brazil whence it will continue its flight via Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago, New Orleans and Saint Louis to Vincennes.

Vincennes in Indiana was founded 150 years ago by settlers from Vincennes in France.—Reuter.

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